TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 21 — VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1895 — No. 24

The Girls
Bless their pretty faces—are fond of good perfumes, and Jay Jones keeps the choicest odors from the best makers.
The P.P.P.P. Always Open.
36 Government St.

MANY people have old jewelry and stones in old fashioned settings and styles of long ago, which they don't care to wear. Let them bring such articles to us and we will re-set stones in the latest and most artistic design, also manufacture any article of jewelry at very moderate prices. Our facilities for the manufacture and repairing of jewelry are unequalled in this province.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street, opposite Bank of B.C.

THE WESTSIDE

That January "Joy Killer,"
Dull Trade, Has Been Driven Away.

After the reaction from Holiday activity we have used a stimulant—on our stock. It has been often proved that the drawing power of Exceptional Value has made business until the Spring demand starts.

We have made prices talk for us as seldom before. Buyers have found out the excellent value obtained during the past week and we want to keep the people coming our way. Business, is serious business. We don't believe in trifling with the public, nor in the folly of marking up in order to record a greater apparent reduction.

There is Plenty of Money

Where the last lot came from, and destring to give our customers an extension of time in which to invest it to good advantage and to put "music into the march," we continue to sell

Dress Goods, Jackets, Mantles, Underwear, Etc., at Marked Reductions

42 in. Heavy Serges at 15c.
54 in. English Heavy Tweeds at 90c. worth from $1.50 to $2.25.
Elder Down Flannels at 35c. worth 60c.
Indigo Print at 12 yds. for $1.00
Watered Striped Silks at 50c. per yard.
Grey Flannels "The Real Makay," from 12 1-2c. per yard.
Flannelettes, 10, 16, and 18 yards for $1.00.
White Cottons, 10, 16, and 22 yards for $1.
Hochelega Sheetings, plain, 8-4, 21c.; 9-4, 26c.; 10-4, 31c. per pard.
Ginghams, 10, 12 and 16 yards for $1.00.
Oilcloth, 30c. per yard; spool cotton, best, 30c. per doz.
Tapestry covers from 25c. each; 500 cards Buttons at 10c. card of 2 doz.
Umbrellas from 50c.; Blankets, grey, from $1.90 per pair; white, from $2.10 per pair. Other goods in proportion.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE, January 19, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.
Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.
Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 24 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .
Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Keewatin ....Flour....
IT IS STANDARD.
The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.
ASK FOR IT.

PATRIOTIC MEXICANS.

Signify Their Readiness to Enlist in the War Against Guatemala.

Guadalajara, Mex., Jan. 29.—Yesterday a large demonstration of students was held here showing the patriotism of the youth of Jalixo on the Guatemalan matter. The students marched to the governor's palace where they delivered patriotic addresses and signified their readiness to enlist.

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St.

—Ocean Spray Toothwash beautifies the teeth. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

The Grand Trunk Railway Making Reductions in Its Staff in All Departments.

A Banker's Peculiar Complaint—A Lippentot Farmer Gored by a Bull.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—John F. Charles, son of Joseph Charles, of this city, has disappeared. The missing man left South Africa for home on September 1st.

The Grand Trunk railway is making a general reduction of its employes all along the line, a general rule being observed. Men are being dismissed in every department where possible. Poor traffic is alleged as the reason.

Mayor Kennedy is seriously ill and has beep confined to his house for a few days.

William Wilkins, an old and wealthy resident, died on Saturday.

T. G. Foster and David A. Pennder, trading under the name of T. G. Foster & Co., wholesale upholsterers' supplies and carpets, and Foster & Pennder, retail upholsterers, have assigned, with liabilities in excess of $100,000.

R. H. Bethune, cashier of the Dominion bank, is suffering from a peculiar affliction. A few days ago at a meeting he crossed one knee over the other and sat that way for some time. When he attempted to rise he could not uncross his legs, and has been in that position ever since.

Winnipeg, Jan. 29.—A young man named Voekeroth died yesterday at the Medicine Hat hospital from the effects of injuries received by the accidental discharge of a gun.

J. B. Rowland, a farmer of Lippentot, while leading a bull was attacked by the animal and probably fatally injured.

The Winnipeg grain exchange has arranged with the railway companies to carry seed grain to the farmers at half the usual rates.

D. Beeton's residence at Keewatin was burned last night. Loss was about a thousand dollars.

H. M. Drummond's residence at Fort Rouge was damaged to the extent of $1000 by fire; insured.

Chatham, Jan. 29.—Harvey Morris, of Wallaceburg, cooperage stock manufacturer, has failed. The liabilities are $40,000.

London, Jan. 29.—William Kelly, an old resident here, died yesterday of paralysis. He was formerly with his three sons engaged in cigar manufacturing.

Aylmer, Jan. 29.—The Disciples' church was burned yesterday morning. Insurance $1000.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Rev. Canon O'Meara is here on a trip in the interest of domestic mission work in Rupert's land. In an interview he said the contributions so far were satisfactory. He thought the material prospects of the settlers in the Northwest were brighter. "The people seem fairly well satisfied with their lot," he said, "although there are some districts where the crops are short and there is undoubtedly much suffering. In a period of ten years there has been a very distinct advance in the average prosperity and comfort of the settlers. The greatest drawback at present is the low price of wheat. The cost of living has decreased in the past few years, and I do not think it will now average more than 12 or 15 per cent. higher than in the east. The enhanced cost comes in chiefly in the matter of fuel." He returns to Winnipeg this week.

Mr. Laurier will be here on Tuesday in connection with the convention of the Young Men's Liberal clubs of Ontario. A big meeting will be held in the evening.

Quebec, Jan. 29.—In all the Roman Catholic churches of this city on Sunday a petition to be forwarded to the governor-general in council by Rev. Father Allard, O. M. I., administrator of the archdiocese of St. Boniface, in connection with the schools of Manitoba, was read from the pulpits, and the priests strongly urged their parishioners to sign that petition as a supreme protestation and appeal of all Catholics of the Dominion to the federal authorities, they stating that it was the duty of Catholics to do so. They expressed the hope that no party considerations would interfere with such duty under the circumstances. Thousands of names were attached to the lists immediately after mass.

Sydney, C. B., an. 29.—D. G. Macdonald, who held the office of agent of the government savings bank, was committed for trial on nine charges of embezzlement, two for forgery and one for altering a forged cheque for $875. He is already undergoing a sentence of three months in jail for irregularities connected with is office.

Belleville, Jan. 29.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell was injured yesterday while being driven to the station in a cab, which upset in a snowdrift. His head was slightly cut with broken glass from the cab window. He was on his way to take the train for Ottawa.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 29.—The Very Rev. Camille Lefebre, superior of St. Joseph's college, Memramcook, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was 64 years of age and a native of St. Phillip's, Quebec. He founded the college thirty years ago. Death was caused by paralysis of the heart.

Galt, Ont., Jan. 29.—South Waterloo Conservatives yesterday nominated Geo. Clare, of Preston, candidate for the federal election. Hon. Messrs. Foster, Haggert, Patterson, Costigan, Wallace and Montague took part in a successful mass meeting in the evening.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,
Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT at Winn's Hall such nice music and such a nice lunch. Why, it is the talk of the town. Don't forget. Tuesday night, Jan. 29, opposite Bank of B. N. A. 29-1t

FOR SALE—New six roomed cottage with bath, hot and cold water; situate Seventh street; price $1,600; $50 down; balance on interest. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co. 1t

Opposition Convention.

Vancouver, Jan. 26th, 1895.

J. T. Bethune, Esq., Secretary Liberal Association, Victoria.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Liberals here to-day and presided over by Senator Molanes, the following resolution was moved by E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, and seconded by Dr. Milne, of Victoria, and carried:

"That Mr. Kerr be secretary of this meeting, and that he be instructed to write to the secretaries of Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver associations and appoint delegates to attend a meeting to be held in O'Brien's hall, Metropolitan block, Vancouver, at 3 p.m., Saturday, February 2nd, 1895, for the purpose of forming, if considered desirable, a Liberal Association for the province, and to invite all members of such associations and all other Liberals to attend such meeting; also to publish such meeting by notice in the local papers of the four cities."

In accordance with the above I have to ask you to see that all necessary arrangements be carried out and to publish a notice of next Saturday's meeting in Victoria papers. I am, yours truly,

JOHN H. KERR,
Box 52, Vancouver.

A meeting of the Liberal Association in connection with the above will be held in the Philharmonic Hall, Fort street, on

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31,

at 8 o'clock.

J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

THE FALL IN C. P. R. SHARES

Said to be Due to the Proposed Issue of $20,000,000 for a New Line.

$30,000,000 to be Spent by Britain in Strengthening Her Navy This Year.

London, Jan. 29.—The Westminster Gazette claims that in the foreign office Kimberley refused to issue the consular reports from Armenia because they confirm the previous stories of massacres and outrage. Kimberley in a letter to the Armenian Association states that none of the 58 Armenians condemned at Erzinghain in November last was sentenced to death.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the recent fall in the Canadian Pacific shares is due to the selling of large blocks of stock because of the negotiation for the issue of twenty millions of stock with which a new line is to be built parallel to part of the Canadian Pacific road.

The Globe, in an article summing up the situation between France and America, says: "The grave troubles of the two greatest republics in the world are an object lesson to England." Both republics, the Globe says, are suffering from the splitting of their political parties into sections.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The naval programme, which has been approved by the cabinet, involves the construction within the ensuing financial year of four first class, four second class and two third class cruisers, twenty torpedo boats and twenty torpedo catchers. The cost of these vessels is to aggregate over six million pounds.

A dispatch from Shanghai says China is negotiating for a three million pound loan.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Judgment of Privy Council Roman Catholics Have Right to Appeal.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—A cable has been received here stating that judgment was given in the Manitoba school case in London to-day in favor of the appellants; that is that the Catholics have the right to appeal to the Dominion government for remedial legislation.

A report is current to-day in official circles that the government will grant remedial legislation to the Roman Catholics. What form it will take is not said. Probably it will be in the shape of manipulating the school lands if that is possible. It is thought that Bowell can hold the Orange vote and at the same time get the support of the Roman Catholics by giving the latter remedial legislation. That is how it is reviewed here to-day. The probability is that there will be an appeal to the people on the matter before the session.

London, Jan. 29.—The Privy Council this afternoon delivered judgment allowing the appeal from the decision of the supreme court of Canada in the case of Brophy and others against the attorney-general of Manitoba, rendered on February 20th, 1894, known as the Manitoba school case. No costs were allowed.

WIRINGS FROM WASHINGTON

Voorhees Believes That the Revenue Laws Will Supply Ample Funds.

Guatemala and Mexico Will Probably Patch Up Their Little Differences.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In the senate Hill presented a resolution from the chamber of commerce of the city of New York on the subject of national finances. The resolutions declare hearty concurrence with the recommendations the President referred.

The government of Guatemala has agreed, it is said, to make such concessions in the boundary dispute that a peaceful solution may be achieved without wounding the national honor of Mexico. In official circles here confidence is expressed that the irritating question of territory will be speedily and permanently settled to the complete satisfaction of Mexico, and that the matter of indemnity which has recently complicated affairs and has been particularly obnoxious to Guatemala, will be disposed of through arbitration, probably of some South American state, possibly Brazil.

The senate finance committee this morning reached no conclusion but will meet again this afternoon. A plan which meets the most favor is one coming from Voorhees, contemplating the issue of the treasury certificates, interest bearing to such amounts as the secretary of the treasury may deem necessary for the conditions of the treasury.

Mr. Wilkins, editor of the Post, wrote the following question in a letter to Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the finance committee in the senate, yesterday: "Will not the present laws, tariff, income and internal revenue, produce a surplus rather than a deficit of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895?" To this enquiry Senator Voorhees returned the following reply: "I am not alarmed on the subject of the finances at this time for the reason that I know, as well as any future event can be determined by the experience of the past and by the most careful calculation that as soon as our present revenue laws get into full operation and working order, the revenues of the government will be amply sufficient and in fact, more than sufficient to meet all government expenses. I predict that this will occur within the next sixty days and this, from the sales of bonds avowedly for the redemption of the currency, but in reality to raise money to pay current expences will then cease. In the meantime it is gratifying to know that there is a surplus of more than sixty millions in the treasury, every dollar of it at par with gold, which can be used to meet every patriotic and honest obligation of the government, thus tiding over the present temporary embarrassment until the treasury is made easy and comfortable as it will be under existing legislation. Very truly yours. (Signed.) W. Voorhees."

Washington, Jan. 29.—Brice, from the senate committee on Pacific railways in accordance with the senate resolution of October 13th, to-day submitted a report upon the roads of that system. It recommends the funding of the debt of the Union Pacific. The report is exhaustive, covering over one hundred printed pages and deals with affairs of both the Union and Central Pacific railroads. With regard to the Union Pacific road, Brice says: "Whatever partnership relation exists between the U.S. and these roads should be terminated in such a manner as shall be of interest to both." The report opposes the absolute foreclosure and sale of the property for the reason that it would mean the extinction of the government debt with little or no recompense, a virtual sacrifice of say fifty millions. Continuing the report says that should the United States conclude instead to pay off the first mortgage bonds, underlying its own subsidy bonds, so as to give it a first mortgage on the lines of the Union Pacific, an outlay of one hundred and eighty million dollars would be necessary. The road would not be sold for enough to satisfy the debts retired by such mortgage, so that, the report says: "It is difficult to see where the position of the government would be improved by such a course."

With regard to the winding up of the road by a receiver, the report says that the amount the government would realize through this proceedings would be very small, but declares that it is a question whether on the whole it might not be the best thing under the circumstances to do, as the road could be reorganized on a purely business basis, at its real value without any water in its securities and thereby be more easily put on a paying basis. The committee, however, does not wish to be understood as recommending this measure of relief. The committee says: "It is clear beyond question, that as a financial investment the operation of the bond-aided Pacific road by the government would be a flat failure." If the adoption of none of the plans discussed would be for the interest of the government, the only alternative would seem to be to fund the Union Pacific debt for a considerable period of time, at a rate of interest commensurate with the earning capacity of the road. As the committee made no special recommendations as to time of bonds or the rate of interest the continuance of the sinking fund is objected to. The committee express their belief that the Union Pacific is to become a great property and that when the revival of business comes it will be one of the first to feel its influence.

THE PLANS TO GO EAST.

City Council Decides Last Evening to Send Them to Eastern Engineers.

Redistribution of Wards Favored—Water Matters Produce a Discussion.

The city council had a long and rather spirited session last evening. There was a full board present and several matters of the greatest importance disposed of. It was decided among other things to ask for power to divide the wards, that the Sorby claim in connection with James Bay causeway will not be re-opened, that several amendments to the municipal act be suggested and that the filter bed plans be passed upon by the city engineers of Toronto and Hamilton.

The B. C. Dog, Poultry and Pet Stock Association applied for a refund of the light charges during the bench show.

Ald. Cameron said he objected to the principle saying he believed the market should be made to pay some revenue if possible. He thought it quite enough to give the hall free of charge. He moved that the request be denied and Ald. Williams seconded. Carried.

J. H. Warner, secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association wrote asking that by-law 180, governing sewerage connections, be put in effect, that a plumbing inspector be named, and a committee named for the examination of plumbers.

The mayor said the by-law needed revision as it was too hard on the ratepayers.

Ald. Humphrey said the inspector would have been appointed before but for the expense. However, he believed that they could combine the place with a permanent sewer inspectorship.

Ald. McMillan said the man should be a first class one in every respect as the place required the best of technical knowledge.

The letter was referred to the sewerage committee.

W. Jackson & Co., druggists, wrote asking for a share of the city's trade. The letter was referred to the House committee. Ald. McMillan suggested that possibly a call for tenders would prove an eye-opener.

Eberts & Taylor wrote saying that it was imperative that the judgment of $500 in the case of Bossi vs. the corporation be paid at once. The matter was referred to the finance committee with power to act.

M. T. Johnson, for Findlay, Durham & Brodie, wrote saying that the pipe ordered by the city was shipped on the City of Florence and would be delivered in April.

James L. Raymur, water commissioner, presented the following letter, which was tabled for future consideration:

"In accordance with your instructions, dated November 11, 1894, authorizing me to purchase such lands as were required in the watershed of Beaver and Elk lakes, I beg to report that the following lands have been acquired by the city:

L. Pusey, pt. sec. 110, 9 1-2 ac. and impts.	$ 500.00
Mrs. Pusey, pt. sec. 110, 5 ac. and impts.	285.00
J. Goyette, pt. sec. 108, 13 3-4 ac. and impts	618.75
A. Grieve, pt. sec. 48 and 110, 19 3-4 ac. and impts.	5,371.00
G. W. Anderson, pt. sec. 43 and 47, 87 1-10 ac. and impts.	10,390.25
	$17,165.00

"All of these were settled without arbitration at the prices offered by the corporation with the exception of that belonging to Mr. Grieve, which was referred to arbitration and the owner awarded a less sum than had been offered to him, thus throwing on him all the costs. There only now remains the tenant of Mr. Anderson's property to be settled with, and to enable the corporation to do so Mr. Anderson has allowed one thousand dollars off the price of the land. I now await your instructions as to proceeding with the purchase of the balance of the land required."

M. J. Conlin, sanitary officer, applied for a raise of salary, which is now but $45 per month. The matter will be taken up when the estimates are up. A number of applications for the post of assistant lamp trimmer were also tabled for future consideration.

The tenders for the belting for the electric light station were as follows: Spratt & Gray, $3.50; E. G. Prior & Co., 79 1-2 for seven inch and $1.15 for 10 inch; F. C. Holden, $225; C. E. Renouf, $234.25 and James Freel, $273.46. The electric light committee will award the contract to the lowest tenderer.

Nenkwell & Northcott were awarded the contract for some shelving in the treasurer's vault, their bid of $34.50 being the lowest.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of $4418.68 out of general revenue.

Ald. Wilson wanted to know how long the garbage contract was to run, asserting that it could be done for half the money now being paid for it.

Ald. Humphrey said the contract could be terminated at any time as he understood it.

The mayor said that the price was rather high but he was not aware that it could be done for half.

The report was passed in the usual way, and another report recommending the appropriation of $11,439 out of the water works loan for the payment of lands at the lakes already purchased.

Ald. Bragg said that he hoped the council would draw in, in the matter of land purchase as they would have to give attention to the filter beds.

Ald. Cameron said as he understood it all that the old council had done, and which they were bound to carry out, had now been paid for.

The mayor said that that was practically true. He added that the old council had always had the filter beds in mind.

The streets committee presented a report recommending that tenders be called for the construction of sidewalks during the year.

Ald. McMillan said that he objected to anything of the kind as he held it unfair to give one man all the work for a year. He believed they should either let the work out in small contracts or have it done by day labor. There were many men deserving work and they could in that way get it.

Ald. Humphrey and the mayor thought the small contract system impracticable owing to the cost of advertising and the trouble involved in cutting the work up.

Ald. McMillan held that the tenders did not have to be advertised. They could be posted on the bulletin board.

Ald. Wilson supported the contract idea and Ald. Bragg day labor, and the amendment of Ald. McMillan was lost. It was the council's first division, and at the request of Ald. McMillan, was recorded. The vote was ayes—Ald. Cameron, McMillan, Bragg and Williams. Nays—Ald. Partridge, Humphrey, McLellan, Wilson and Hall.

The water committee reported saying that at an early date an alternative scheme of waterworks improvement would be introduced, and criticizing the work done at Beaver Lake, holding that there had not been fair value secured for the amount of money expended.

Ald. Humphrey wanted to know why the committee did not fix some responsibility in the matter. He did not believe, he said, that a man out of a book bindery was capable of judging rock work. It was going too far indeed to bring in such a report.

Ald. Wilson said the remarks were entirely uncalled for and he was prepared to back Ald. Williams up in all he said in the report.

Ald. McMillan said the remarks were uncalled for as every man had a right to his opinion.

Ald. Williams said he had nothing to say personally. He had made a careful examination of the work going over everything that had been done and he felt sure he could have done the work which cost $900 for $450 and have paid the men employed $3 a day, which was a dollar a day more than was paid for most of the labor.

In answer to questions from Ald. McLellan and Williams the mayor said the work had been done by day labor and that brought Ald. McMillan to his feet in defence of day labor. He stated that on the principal sewer contracts just completed claims were pending which if allowed would bring the cost up far beyond what it would have cost if done by the day. The city engineer himself had stated that if the work had been done by the day there would have been no trouble.

Ald. Humphrey, replying to Ald. Williams said that there seemed to be a disposition to unjustly reflect on the old council often without grounds. The old council had acted in this same matter when informed about it. He ridiculed the idea of doing the work for what Ald. Williams said it could be done for.

Ald. McLellan speaking about the systems of work said both would have to be followed.

The report was finally received and adopted.

The select committee on legislation reported in favor of three amendments. The first was to give the city assessor entry to the registry office, the second was for the better identification of voters than the present system allows, and the third was to give the city power to collect a tax from clubs, the law having recently been declared illegal. Ald. McMillan explained the object of each and moved the adoption of the report.

Ald. Humphrey said he understood the attorney-general to hold that the law as to clubs was legal and that it only remained to take the matter into court in another way.

When put to a vote the report was received and adopted.

The amendment to give the city power to redistribute the wards of the city was also considered later on. Ald. McMillan of the select committee moved the report be adopted.

Ald. Wilson and Ald. Humphrey were opposed to any change from the present.

Ald. Bragg, Ald. McMillan and Ald. Cameron argued for justice for the north ward, the second named making a long earnest appeal. He believed the intelligence of man should be placed above property. They had half the voters yet only a third of the representation in the council and in the committees. The city was not a joint stock company. He promised to work for the matter in and out of the council.

Ald. McLellan said he was proud of the north ward and the number of voters in it. Land should be placed first for God made the Garden of Eden first and then Adam. He argued for the preservation of the rights of property.

The proposed amendment recommended was carried on a division of five to four, the ayes being Ald. McMillan, Cameron, Bragg, Williams and Hall.

Ald. Humphrey asked for the mayor's vote and he voted aye, making it 6 to 4.

The special committee on the James Bay causeway plans reported stating the facts and finding that the council of 1894 had done its duty, that its action was final and that it would be unwise to reopen the matter.

In answer to a question from Ald McMillan the mayor said Mr. Sorby's plans had been tendered him but he refused to accept them.

The report was received and adopted.

The annual loan by-law was reconsidered, adopted and finally passed.

Ald. Bragg's motion for the appointment of a board to examine and report on the plans for the filter beds, was then taken up and with it the following letter read earlier in the evening:

"The undersigned, who have sent in competitive plans for the proposed filter beds object to the resolution to be introduced to-night by Ald. Bragg. The city council state in the conditions of competition that the plans should be submitted to two competent engineers. By 'competent engineers' we understand that such shall be men who are recognized authorities on the subject. The undersigned therefore beg to submit that anyone of the following named gentlemen acting in conjunction with your city engineer will be acceptable to the undersigned, namely: John Kennedy, past president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and chief engineer of the harbor commissioners of Montreal; F. H. Keating, A. Inst. C. E., chief engineer of Toronto, Ont., and Col. J. W. Smith, M Soc. C. E., and chief engineer of Portland, Ore., waterworks."

The signers were Messrs. E. Mohun, H. P Bell, J. H. Gray, James Durie, T. S Gore, G. E. Jorgensen, A. S. Going and Keefer & Smith.

Ald. Bragg moved that they go into committee of the whole on the matter but the motion was voted down.

Ald. Partridge moved in amendment that the plans be referred to the city engineer of Toronto for a decision and Ald. Humphrey seconded the motion.

Ald. McMillan suggested that the opinion be given in writing and in extenso.

Ald. Cameron raised the point that the specifications required two judges and at the suggestion of Ald. Humphrey the name of the city engineer of Hamilton was added.

Ald. Hall believed that they should get judges nearer home but Ald. Wilson supported the idea of sending east.

Ald. Williams had no objection to sending east as long as it was in Canada. Did they know how long it was going to take, what it would cost, or whether they would undertake it or not? It might be well to wire.

Ald. McLellan did not believe it was going to cost very much money, and favored the idea.

Ald. Bragg raised the important point that the eastern experts possessed no local knowledge whatever and he held that it was most important that they should. He argued that the city engineer knew the situation thoroughly and had made a study recently. He believed the matter never should have gone outside of our own city engineer's office. It was unwise to expend one thousand dollars sending east. He was inclined to blame the old council for calling for plans publicly, and said he was always against outside experts.

Ald. McMillan said he was going to support the amendment and called attention to the request of the engineers themselves who were competing and the position in which the local judges would be placed. He was in favor of getting the best possible judges on the subject.

Ald. Williams said that the letters from the engineers were really sent in at the instance of the water committee, which desired to get the matter fairly before the council. The committee desired to have the matter properly settled.

The amendment of Ald. Partridge was then put and carried.

A verbal request for information from Superintendent Johnson expressed by Ald. McLellan, caused considerable discussion. It was as to whether he should let the market building to Alfred Dugay the tight-rope walker, for an exhibition on Saturday night. It was finally decided to do so provided Mr. Dugay uses a netting under the rope.

Ald. Partridge's motion for the call for tenders for the sale of the Yates street engine house was passed. Ald. Williams was the only one who raised an objection and that was on the expense of advertising for tenders, and that it was not advisable to sell at the present time.

Ald. Wilson's motion to call for tenders for supplies for the Old Men's Home for the year 1895 was passed.

On Ald. Wilson's motion to direct the assessor to proceed with the preparation of the assessment roll, Ald. Cameron urged that they proceed slowly until they determined just what proportion was to be on land, and what on improvements. He personally was opposed to any tax at all on improvements. However, that was a matter which the council would have to decide and he believed it should be decided before they passed the motion.

Ald. Humphrey said it would make no material difference and the motion was put and carried.

A COMPLETE CHANGE.

The Late Sir J. A. Macdonald's Constituency Goes Liberal by Big Majority.

Kingston, Jan. 28.—The Reformers of this constituency are celebrating their victory to-night. Hon. Mr. Harty, minister of public works in the Ontario government, has been elected by 424 majority over Dr. Smythe, Conservative. The latter was elected by a majority of one at the general election in June last and unseated.

Our Town Druggists

Say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the past year or two, they were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine. Be sure and get the genuine.

The best resolution for the new year is to drink no more bad whiskey. Always get Duke of Cambridge Scotch. Pure and wholesome.

Why not try

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT

Doctors highly recommend it to those

Who are run down;

Who have lost appetite;

Who have difficulty after eating;

Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;

And to Nursing Mothers,

as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

THEFTS FROM THE VATICAN.

Valuable Miniatures Abstracted From the Library Books.

Audacious and repeated thefts of precious miniatures from the Vatican Library have been detected in the following manner. A few days ago a person offered for sale to Prof. Chierici some exquisite miniatures which he said were copies of those in certain works in the Vatican Library. It happened that the professor had examined the originals in their places in the Vatican Library, and was at once convinced that the originals, and not copies, were before him. He at once informed Mgr. Cartni, the Vatican Librarian, who verified the fact that many precious miniatures were missing from ancient books and parchments.

The police were communicated with, and after some research two persons have been arrested who, if not the thieves, were undoubtedly in league with them. One is a person who called himself Prof. Sardi of Paterno, but is identified as Giovanni Rapisardi, of Biancavilla, in the Province of Paterno. The other is an antiquary named Tavazzi.

Among the stolen objects were forty-one miniatures from a parchment volume of the year 1100, entitled "L'Omelia di Frate Giacomo." Seventeen miniatures were also taken from another parchment, entitled "I Trionfi di Petrarca." Of the former, thirty-nine had been recovered. All the sales were made to foreigners. A beautiful portrait of Donna Laura, cut from the Petrarca manuscript, was sold at Florence.

From another source I learn that these thefts were known at the Vatican to have been going on for some time, but silence had been kept from a disinclination to appeal to the Italian police authorities.—Rome correspondence of the London Standard.

MR. GEO. MERRETT

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fluerfelt, Gorge Road.

GROCERIES.

WASHING MADE EASY

Is the desideratum of all housekeepers. We keep them to it by our unequalled Soaps. A full supply of the following soaps always on hand: Pendray's, Sunlight, Queen's Laundry Bar, etc., also Albert Toilet Soaps.

R. H. JAMESON,

Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,

26½ Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

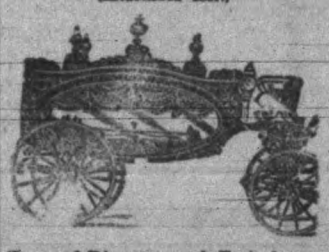
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

COAL. COAL.

Go to 28 Yates Street for Wellington Coal

Telephone No. 440.

G. GAWLEY.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. P. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.

Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C.

Telephone 502. nov6-tf

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

THE AGED MADE STRONG.

A Boon for All Who Are Advanced in Years.

MR. GEO CRAWFORD NOW THOROUGHLY ENJOYS LIFE.

Paine's Celery Compound Gave Him Health, Strength Appetite and Regular Sleep.

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

No discovery in medicine has ever done half so much good for men and women of advanced years as Paine's Celery Compound. This wonderful medicine of nature gives true life-power to the weak and declining; it makes rich blood, braces the nerves, strengthens the limbs and muscles, gives a healthy appetite, and promotes natural sleep and rest. Mr. Geo. Crawford, of London, Ont., a gentleman 79 years of age, writes thus:

"After using eight bottles of Paine's celery Compound I wish to let you know the results. I had a painful fulness and an unnatural heat in the top of my head, and it felt as if something was rolling through it. I had dizziness, I slept little and irregularly, was troubled with restlessness and uneasy dreams, and my appetite was bad. I am now vastly changed by the use of your medicine; I sleep well and relish my food, and my nervous system is greatly renewed. I feel my whole system better. I cannot expect at seventy-nine years of age to be as I was at thirty, but Paine's Celery Compound has done wonders for me."

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS.

Proved to be Dangerous to Those Who Man Them.

The coffin-shaped torpedo boat designed to crawl along the bottom of the sea, which is building at Atlantic Highlands by Simon Lake and his associates, and which drifted ashore on Barley Point, N. J., a few days ago, may prove a "coffin" indeed, as nearly all submarine torpedo boats have done. The fish torpedo boat that destroyed the Union gunboat Housatonic off Charleston Harbor during the civil war was built at Mobile in 1863, by Hundley McClintock, and was arranged with a pair of lateral fins by the use of which she could be submerged or brought to the surface.

Her motive power was a hand propeller worked by eight men, and it was intended that she should dive under a vessel, dragging a torpedo after her, which would explode on contact with the hull or keel of the enemy, the "fish" making off on the other side. She was provided with tanks which could be filled with or emptied of water, to increase or decrease her displacement, but there was no provision for a storage of air. During an experiment at Mobile she sank, and before she could be raised the whole crew was suffocated. Gen. Beauregard in February, 1864, accepted this boat for use at Charleston. Lieut. Payne of the Confederate States Navy and a crew of eight men were preparing to take her out for action one night when she was swamped by the wash of a passing steamer and all hands except Payne was drowned. Again she was raised, and once more great this time at Fort Sumter wharf, when six men were drowned, Payne and two others escaping. When she was brought to the surface Hundley took her into the Stono river, where, after making several successful dives, she stuck her nose into the mud and every soul on board perished by suffocation.

For the fourth time she was raised, and experiments were made with her in Charleston Harbor. She worked beautifully until she attempted to dive under the receiving ship Indian Chief, when she fouled a cable, and once more she proved a coffin for every man within her. Divers brought her up a week later, and Lieut. George E. Dixon of Capt. Cothran's company of the Twenty-first Alabama Infantry asked permission of Gen. Beauregard to try her against the Housatonic, a splendid new ship-of-war, which lay in the north channel, off Beach Inlet, Charleston Harbor. Gen. Beauregard consented only on the condition that she should not be used as a submarine machine, but operating on the surface of the water, and with a spar torpedo, in the same manner as the Confederate David.

All the thirty or more men who had met death in the "fish," or "coffin," as it turned out to be, were volunteers, but Lieut. Dixon had no difficulty in finding another volunteer crew ready to take the same risks. They were Arnold Becker, C. Simpkins, James A. Wicks, F. Collins, and one Ridgway, all of the Confederate Navy, and Captain J. F. Carlson of Capt. Wagoner's company of artillery. It was a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of February 17, 1864, when Master J. K. Crosby, officer of the deck of the Housatonic, detected the torpedo boat a-scant hundred yards away from the ship. It looked to him, he said, "like a plank moving along the water," and before he decided to give the alarm he had lost the seconds in which he might have saved his vessel. When he did pass the word, her cable was slipped, her engine backed, and all hands called to quarters; but Dixon had closed on her, and fired his torpedo on the starboard side, just forward of her mainmast. A hole was knocked in her side, extending below her water line, and she went down in four minutes. Five of the Housatonic's people were killed by the shock or drowned; the remainder took refuge in the rigging, from which they were rescued by other vessels in the blockading fleet.

But the victory of the "fish" was fatal to herself and crew. Whether she was swamped by the column of water thrown up by the explosion, or was carried down by the suction of the sinking Housatonic, will never be known, but she went under, never to rise again, and the lives of all on board were sacrificed. After the war, when the wrecks of Charleston were removed, she was discovered lying on the bottom, about 100 feet from the Housatonic, with her bow pointing to the latter.

A somewhat similar torpedo boat was dredged up in July, 1878, in the canal near Spanish Fort, New Orleans. She had undoubtedly been built by the Confederates and sunk in the canal when they evacuated New Orleans, in 1862.

NOTHING LIKE WELLER.

Dickens' Supreme Work Will Always be "Pickwick."

The glory of Charles Dickens will always be in his "Pickwick," his first, his best, his inimitable triumph, says Frederic Harrison in the "Forum." It is true that it is a novel without a plot, without beginning, middle or end, with much more of caricature than of character, with some extravagant tomfoolery, and plenty of vulgarity. But its originality, its irrepressible drolleries, its substantial human nature, and its intense vitality place it in a class by itself. We can no more group it, or test it by any canon or criticism than we could "Pantagruel" or Faust." There are some works of genius which seem to transcend all criticism, of which the very extravagance and incoherences increase the charm. And Pickwick ought to live with Gil Blas and Tristram Shandy.

In a deeper vein, the tragic scenes in "Oliver Twist" and in "Barnaby Rudge" must hold their ground, for they can be read and reread in youth, in manhood, in old age. The story of Dotheboys Hall, the Yarmouth memories of Copperfield, little Nell, Mrs Gamp, Micawber, Toots, Captain Cuttle, Pecksniff and many more will long continue to delight the youth of the English-speaking races. But few writers are remembered so keenly by certain characters, certain scenes, incidental whimsies and so little for entire novels treated strictly as works of art. There is no reason whatever for pretending that all these scores of tales are at all to be compared with the best of them, or that the invention of some inimitable scenes and characters is enough to make a supreme and faultless artist.

The young and uncritical make to much of Charles Dickens, when they fail to distinguish between his best and his worst. Their fastidious seniors make too little of him, when they note his many shortcomings and fail to see that in certain elements of humor he has no equal and no rival. If we mean Charles Dickens to live we must fix our eye on these supreme gifts alone.

AGES OF WORKERS.

Effect of Different Occupations on the Period of Life.

The average ages to which men of different occupations live are as follows, says the Boston Commonwealth: Agate polishers, 45 to 48 years; blacksmith, 55.51 years; brass founders, 60.4 years; brass workers, 52.2 years; brewers, 50.6 years; britannia workers, 42.2 years; butchers, 56.5 years; cabinet makers, 49.8 years; carpenters, 55.7 years; cloth weavers, 57.5 to 59 years; workers in coal, 55.7 years; confectioners, 57.1 years; coppersmiths, 48.6 years; cotton operatives, 47 to 50 years; dyers, 63.7 years; engravers, 54.6 years; fertilizer makers, 51 years; gas men, 62 to 65 years; gilders, 53.8 years; glasscutters, 42.8 years; glassmakers, 57.3 years; goldsmiths, 44 years; hatters, 51.6 years; laborers in bleaching works, 52 to 53 years; copper forgers, 60.5 years; day laborers, 52.4 years; lead miners, 41 years; aborers, in distilleries, 62.5 years; locksmiths, 49.1 years; machinists and stokers on railroads, 35 years; machinists and stokers on steamships, 57 years; masons, 55.6 years; millers, 45.1 years; workers in oil, 64 years; painters, 57 years; paper makers, 37.6 years; potters, 55.1 years; printers, 54.5 years; railroad employes, 39.7 years; saddlers, 53.5 years; salt boilers, 67 years; scavengers, 58 to 60 years; stonecutters, 36.3 years; tanners, 61.2 years; workers in tobacco, 58.3 years; varnishers, 45 years; watchmakers, 55.9 years.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

ONE DISEASE THAT BAFFLES THE PHYSICIAN.

The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years—How she Was Cured.

From the Newark News.

Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered incurable. The following interview therefore, will interest the medical profession since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for the disease. The patient is Mrs. George Archer, of Clifton, N.J. All physicians consulted pronounced the patient suffering with valvular disease of the heart and treated her without the slightest relief. Mrs. Archer said: "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go up stairs without stopping to let pain in my chest and left arm ease. I felt an awful constriction about my arms and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise in my right ear like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side.

"Last July," continued Mrs. Archer, "I was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an account in the Springfield Examiner telling of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills and on November 26th last I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since except for a short interval. After beginning on the second box, to my wonder, the noise in my ear ceased. I kept right on, and the distress that I used to feel in my chest and arms gradually disappeared. The blood has returned to my face, lips and ears which were entirely devoid of color and I feel well and strong again.

"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis and I induced him to try the Pink Pills with great benefit. I feel that everybody ought to know of my wonderful cure, and I bless God that I have found something that has given me this great relief."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Two Classes to Satisfy.

Lactated Food Emminently Satisfactory to Both.

It should be remembered that the manufacturers of Lactated Food have two classes of people to satisfy and please. Mothers who have young babies to nourish, must be convinced by results that Lactated Food is the best for their darlings. When the little face has a bright and healthy glow, when there is steady growth from week to week, when there is heartiness, happiness and good nature, then are mothers satisfied that they are using a food that is indeed a life-giver.

The physicians of our country also require to be convinced of the results. Knowing the great interest that the medical profession take in prepared foods, the manufacturers of the popular Lactated Food use every precaution to maintain the high standard of their Food, and to insure perfect satisfaction to the profession who recommend it so freely.

Every tin of Lactated Food is fully guaranteed, and mothers are assured that there is never the slightest variation in strength or quality. Mothers will be careful to see that no other food is substituted when Lactated is asked for.

GLASS DECORATION.

A New Process Discovered by a Swiss Artist—A Decided Improvement.

Some beautiful effects in the ornamentation of glass are now produced by Gorlitz of Zurich, his method in this kind of work being, it is claimed, a decided improvement in the art. The design is first engraved on a printing plate of rubber, positively—that is, in the same way as that in which it will be afterward seen, and the plate is then coated with varnish color and pressed upon a glass plate; the latter is strewed with bronze powder, sheet aluminum or other suitable material, the portions forming the design remaining empty, and being, therefore, transparent. At this stage the glass plate is placed in a frame having a backing of strong paper board, on the front face of which is mounted a brilliant sheet of tinfoil or tin plate, provided with prominent squares in suitable positions. The design is thus shown by a brilliant reflected light through the transparent part of the glass, its other portion forming a backing stamped in relief.

Heretofore, raised enameled writing and designs in relief on glass have been produced by means of a brush and thin enamel paint, but Gorlitz uses stencil plates of tinfoil or other flexible material and a glass powder composition made up to the consistency of molasses, with turpentine and "glaze."

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d

No Need For Sickness. Banish it. ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI does it. It keeps the digestion right.

See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

Latest From Japan

LARGE CONSIGNMENT

(Comprising many Styles, Colors and Designs) of

Hand-Made Japanese Rugs.

These Rugs should find a place in your Dining Room, Hall, or some "odd corner" in your Reception Room, Suitable for any part of the house.

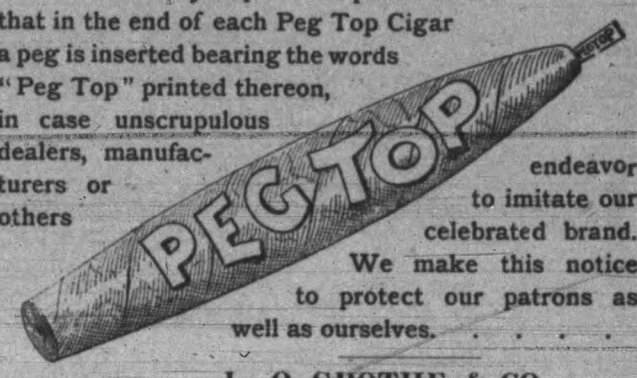
WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE BREAD. NONE STALE HERE

Warning to the Public.

We earnestly request the public to see that in the end of each Peg Top Cigar a peg is inserted bearing the words "Peg Top" printed thereon, in case unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers or others endeavor to imitate our celebrated brand. We make this notice to protect our patrons as well as ourselves. . . . .



L. O. GROTHE & CO.

The Great Muscle-Former

Johnston's FLUID BEEF.

The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength are supplied by

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,

Largely used by ATHLETES when training.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

A GHOST

Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well.

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

86 Government Street.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 37 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates the system, gives color to the cheek, and brightens the eye. Beware of imitations. Ask druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers, and take no other. Price, $1.00 per box, or two boxes, $2.00, sent by mail on receipt of price. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed by return mail. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when "all else" fails. One box to cure, $1.00, six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. aug28

Before. After.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard.

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

The Buyer

Who wants Choice Turkeys and Geese at the lowest price will come to THE EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE, No. 13 City Market.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5935, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 4, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fitzhugh Streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS AND CALEDONIAN
society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

Coltart & Eteson
BROKERS
Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated.
72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO DAIRYMEN—The B.C. Creamery Co. are now ready to make contracts for milk. Call and see us at No. 82 Douglas street. Peebles & Glover. j28-3t-3t-w

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate by the Dominion Building and Loan Association; repayable by easy monthly payments. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

WANTED—Your gardens and trees to fix properly. Apply J. W. Webb, garden contractor. j26-3t

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Girl for house work. Call between 10 and 11 a.m. Tuesday at 21 Stanley avenue. j28-2t

FOR SALE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for any man. $600 will buy a business; bona fide reasons for selling. Address "Cash," Times office. j23-6t

FOR SALE—A medium sized American safe. Apply F., Times office. j19-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

REWARD, LOST—A brown and white spaniel dog. Return to 40 Fort street. j28-2

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
T. J. JONES,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-1d

Victoria Building Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, opposite View Street, on THURSDAY, 31st of JANUARY, 1895, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' and Auditor's Report, also Secretary's Report and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Election of Officers and Board of Management, together with the 42nd drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing.
By order.
jan29-td A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

The Daily Times.

MR. LAURIER AT MONTREAL.

We hope to be able to-morrow to furnish our readers with a full and fair report of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech at Montreal, of which so much has been said. The report we use is that which appears in the Montreal Star, a journal that is known to be far from favorable to the Liberal party. There need not be the slightest fear, therefore, that the report will be in the least biased or unfair. Of the speech we need say nothing further at present; those who read the report will be able to form opinions for themselves. Bitt in the meantime it of interest to note what the Star says editorially, the fact being kept in mind that the Star is rather in favor of the Conservative side. Its remarks are as follows:

The assurances that Mr. Laurier gave last evening that, if he be returned to power, he will not attack the dykes of protection with dynamite, must bring some comfort to the manufacturing and industrial classes as a whole. No matter how firmly a manufacturer may be convinced of the wisdom of protection, he must—if he read the signs of the times—admit that there is a possibility that Mr. Laurier and his friends may reach before long a position in which the tariff will be at their mercy. Should this occur, it becomes of great moment to him whether Mr. Laurier is an informed statesman or a fanatical revolutionist. It is not "business" to ignore the unrest in the country, and the political possibilities that it embosoms. Those who would goad the Liberals into pledging themselves to a reckless onslaught upon the commercial basis of the Dominion, are not the best and wisest friends of the most helpless industry in our midst. But Mr. Laurier has not been pestered into petulance. Speaking as to the method in which he would apply his proposed "reform" to the tariff, he said last night:

"But, gentlemen, there is a way, and a way of reform. There is, I say, a way and a way of reforming, and as I told you a moment ago I am here speaking on behalf of the Liberal party. I told you that I and also all my friends were Liberals of the English school, and we are willing to go for precedents to the old land, which has passed through the ordeal before us. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel carried England over from protection to free trade, and he did it by a gradual process which avoided all disturbance of values and which avoided all financial crises. That is a precedent which, good for England, is good for Canada, and which ought to be still more sensible for Canada to adopt than it was for England, because the interests involved are not so great in Canada to-day as they were in England then, and the step was a much longer one than the step would be here. The step in England was all the way from protection to free trade, whereas we propose in Canada to go from protection to a revenue tariff."

Mr. Laurier could not have been more explicit. The blunder of the divided and hesitating American Democrats is before his eyes. They inflicted upon their unfortunate country a long period of suspense and a sharp stroke of change. Under the Canadian system there need be no suspense, for the new tariff goes into force on the day that it is announced; and Mr. Laurier has promised us that there will be no "sharp stroke of change," giving birth to panic and needlessly precipitating commercial disaster.

The argument against protection, which was the piece de resistance of the evening, was hardly so comforting to those who would like to see a revival of logic among our public men. These absolute comparisons, in which Mr. Laurier indulged, are always unsafe. Canada had a share of manufacturing before '78, and the increase since that date has not been phenomenal. This is granted. But would there have been an increase at all—would there not rather have been a decrease—if if had not been for the protection of the national policy? This is the question that should have been handled, and not an absolute comparison between two very different periods in the history of the country. But the fascination of Mr. Laurier's platform style carried him buoyantly over even this omission, and the audience was plainly pleased with his reasoning.

There is in this plenty of unfriendly criticism, but no reference to the "demon of indefiniteness," no complaint that Mr. Laurier tried to conceal his policy. On the contrary, there is the direct admission that "he could not have been more explicit."

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Word comes today that the judicial committee of the privy council has given judgment in the Manitoba school appeal case in the manner expected, deciding that the Catholic minority has a right to appeal to the Dominion government for a remedy against the legislation enacted by the Manitoba legislature. The decision puts Mr. Bowell and his colleagues in a very awkward position indeed, for they must now say yes or no to the prayer of the Catholics, and no matter what their answer may be trouble will come to them from one side or the other. It is quite possible, as we pointed out some days ago, that the judgment may have great influence in fixing the date of the general election, inasmuch as the government would almost certainly prefer to go to the country without having to give a definite answer—as they must do if they first meet parliament. Our Ottawa correspondent mentions a rumor to the effect that the desired relief will be afforded the Manitoba minority by devoting a portion of the school lands fund to the support of the separate schools. This rumor may prove to be well founded, but we should rather surmise that the government has not as yet come to any conclusion on the matter. In ticklish affairs like this delay is the most comfortable course.

THE TROLLEY STRIKE.

The Withdrawal of Troops Followed by Acts of Destruction.

Brooklyn, N. Y., an. 29.—Wire cutting and acts of petty violence were plentiful this morning. The withdrawal of some of the troops gave the law breakers the opportunity they desired. A thick snow storm also aided the wire cutters. A score of wire cutters were arrested today. A half dozen men on one of the salt cars, employed in salting the tracks of one of the trolley lines, were attacked by strikers to-day and badly beaten by them with clubs before they could get away. There was no general break in the strikers to-day. Some of the old men have applied for reinstatement, however.

The strikers say that they will apply for a writ of mandamus to-day to compel President Mortop to operate all the cars of the Atlantic avenue system. The basis for this action will be the letter sent to President Norton by Master Workman Connolly yesterday offering to send strikers back on last year's agreement.

CAPTAIN MAHAN.

Proposed That He Should Be Offered a Professorship at Cambridge.

London, Jan. 29.—The Daily Graphic, in a leader on the suggestions made by a correspondent of the St. James Gazette that Captain Mahan, U. S. N., be called to Cambridge to take the chairmanship of modern history which was left vacant by the death of Sir John Seley two weeks ago, says:

"Captain Mahan's contributions to history are not easily measured by academic standards, for it rises into the higher plane of statesmanship. The weakest point of the suggestion is that Captain Mahan possibly will prefer active life in the United States navy, but there is no reason why the offer should not be made. A refusal would be our loss, but we should have had the opportunity of expressing appropriately our gratitude for the national service he has done."

GOLDEN STATE GLEANINGS.

Millionaire Fair's Will Stolen and Worthless Papers Substituted.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Carl Becker, convicted of manslaughter for the killing of C. A. Edson, proprietor of the Alma terrace baths, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in San Quentin. Becker is 70 years of age.

Santa Rosa, Jan. 29.—Byrd Brumfield, arrested here a few weeks ago for stealing a coat from the Presbyterian church, and who afterwards confessed to numerous offences, was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in San Quentin by Judge Doughty, seven years for burglary on information to which he pleaded guilty and five years for burglary on an indictment found by the grand jury. Brumfield's partner, McSherry, was sent to the reformatory school at Ione for seven years.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—The discovery was made shortly before the office of the county clerk closed yesterday afternoon that the will of the late ex-Senator Jas. G. Fair had been stolen and that in its place a lot of worthless paper had been inserted in an envelope that contained the bulky document. There is nothing now on file to show what was the will of the dead millionaire. In effect it may be said that on the face of things as they now appear the senator left no will. It now devolves upon his legal representatives to prove that there was a will, which they will be called upon to do when the matter of probate is again called for hearing before Judge Slack on February 7th. While there can be no hearing of the probate petition before that time, the present complication will probably result in an earlier gathering of all the attorneys in court.

THEY BARK AND THEY CROW.

Dogs, Roosters and Geese Are Collected Together in Annual Exhibition.

The barking of dogs, the crowing of roosters and the cackling of geese can be heard within a considerable distance of the market hall. The Poultry, Dog Pet Stock Association show is in progress. The show was opened by Lt.-Governor Dewdney, and, throughout the day, there was a good attendance. The exhibition is a good one, and is well deserving a visit from all interested in dogs and poultry; and, even by those who know nothing of canines and feathered tribe pedigrees. A great deal of information can be obtained by going the rounds of the kennels and the coops with a catalogue in hand. Sam Matson, superintendent in the dog department, and B. B. Moore, in charge of the poultry, are courteous gentlemen, and are always willing to explain the merits of the exhibits. The kennels are well constructed, there is a plentiful supply of clean straw and an awning prevents the dogs from exposure to draughts. The chickens are well cared for, and everything is working in good shape. The exhibitors were somewhat late in bringing in their exhibits and judging has been retarded somewhat.

Many fine specimens of mastiffs and St. Bernards are on exhibition and the hounds and spaniels are also well represented. Of terriers and pugs there are quite a few and very good representatives of their class. The poultry fancier can see all the fine poultry he wishes. There are Leghorns, Dorkings, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, game cocks of all descriptions and bantams of every class; besides a large number of breeding pens. On the whole the exhibition is very interesting and should not be missed. It will continue in progress on Wednesday and Thursday and indications are that it will be well patronized.

M. COQUELIN.

The Great French Comedian.

These are the features of the Prince of French Comedians, whose "Tartuffe," which he may be said to have made his own, convulses every audience which has the delight of seeing the master portray the arch hypocrite. Respecting "Vin Mariani," he says: "Strange to say that 'Vin Mariani,' so exquisite a wine, should also be a remedy, and a delicious one at that, so pleasant to the taste and so beneficial to the entire system." And Coquelin merely states a truth which is attested by the most famous men and women of the age, by the foremost medical men, and the managers of all the great hospitals. "Vin Mariani" is indeed beneficial to the system. The weakest can digest it; the most debilitated are benefited by it; the most hopeless are revivified by it; and as has been often said regarding it, "It gives new life and hope." "Vin Mariani" is the great tonic-stimulant of the age, used by the great brain-workers of the world, who find that, exhausted by overwork, it refreshes, strengthens, and builds up the whole system. An album of portraits of many celebrities who have spoken highly of "Vin Mariani" will be sent to those who send their address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents.

Winnipeg News.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 29.—The Free Press correspondent interviewed Father Langevin, the newly appointed archbishop, on the result of the decision on the Catholic school case. He was somewhat reticent in his remarks, but said: "The Catholics felt all along that the appeal would be granted. Now the hierarchy is convinced that the Dominion government will handle the question and Catholics throughout the Dominion will regardless of party, make stronger efforts than ever to obtain redress of their grievances."

Edward Michel, who burglarized the wholesale dry goods house of J. W. Peck & Co. last September, and who is acknowledged to be the cleverest crook in the country, has just been arrested in a lumber camp on the Lake of the Woods and brought to the city for trial.

F. E. Harrison, of this city, has been appointed assistant postmaster of Vancouver.

Condensed Dispatches.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 28.—David Hampton, colored, was electrocuted at 11 this morning, and after 57 seconds was pronounced dead. Everything worked successfully. Hampton murdered a Mrs. Ahrens in New York city in December, 1892. The motive for the crime was revenge and plunder.

SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS.
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Walkem in the supreme court chambers to day heard the following applications:

Harris v. Dunsmuir.—Order made for the examination for discovery of the defendant. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for plaintiff and Ward (Davie, Pooley & Luxton) for defendant.

McHugh v. O'Brien.—Crease (Bodwell & Irving), for the defendant, applied for a postponement of the trial and for further particulars. L. Crease, for the plaintiff, contra. Order made for further particulars, but postponement refused.

THE PETITION OF E. M. JOHNSON.

To the Editor:—I was not mistaken in my estimate of what would be the action of the attorney-general on consideration of the above mentioned petition. He dared not allow any inquiry. It was impossible for him to justify the action I complained of without making untrue statements as to the cases in question.

Let me say, as to the moneys Mr. Davie states are unaccounted for, and in respect of which I was to be attached for contempt in not furnishing accounts, the books of the company now in court and full accounts of the expenditure of all these moneys have been in possession or under the control of Mr. Davie or his client for the last four or five years, and they are so now. They show all the expenditure. The attempt to make me responsible therefor is only part of the persecution I complain of and which I hoped to ventilate. None of these moneys have been misappropriated in any way; if they had been the consequences would long ago have been visited on me by Mr. Davie.

As to the lease of 10th June, 1892, the Hon. C. E. Pooley, my counsel, actuated by the sense of honor and bound by the conditions attachable to the oath of executive secrecy, never disclosed the fact that any application had been made nor that any lease was granted by the government. Notice of dissolution of the partnership of the company was given and action therefor commenced about October, 1891. This dissolution action was pending judgment, and Mr. Davie well knew this. He knew that no partnership business could or would be continued between Captain McCallum and myself; he knew that I was no party to any application for any extended lease, but he sought to compel me to continue in business with McCallum and to be subject to his control and assessment, and so procured the granting of the lease, giving to McCallum over me an increase of tenfimes the power which he had by the existing grant, and which Mr. Davie says is cancelled. How the government could without inquiry and without my consent, and for no cause stated, change the terms of a partnership (then in process of dissolution) deprive a subject of his property without his consent and for no cause other than Captain McCallum's will, exercised through his solicitor, also attorney-general, is an action yet to be justified and explained. The decree of the Supreme Court obtained by my solicitor protects me to a certain extent. It overrides the order-in-council, as it dissolves the partnership from October, 1891, eight or nine months before the granting of the 1892 lease, and any lease made to the company as such or its members covering the dissolved company's property is of no effect. This Mr. Davie well knows. He knows I never signed the 1892 lease and he should not have made me a party to the Cooley-Fitzstubbs suit. I now say in answer to the insinuation that I am interested in the Cooley application, that I have no interest of any kind therein, present or prospective, direct or indirect, and I declare it is impossible for Mr. Davie or any one else to sustain his statement.

As to the issue of the suit of the Grays and as to whether the bills of sale were to be taken as absolute sale or mortgages, I am in a position to know how James Gray was led into making affidavits in one suit which would fit the circumstances sure to come up in another, which it was foreseen must arise. He pitifully details it in his evidence. As to the conspiracy, in spite of every artifice, the jury fully saw how much foundation there was for that, and if James Gray had not been induced as he says to swear the affidavits he did, the case for the Grays would have had a very different termination.

I know, sir, that I labored under the disadvantage of having no right to reply to the remarks of the attorney-general. The time will come when I shall do so, and I can read just as many letters, affidavits and documents to the support of my petition as the attorney-general did in trying to answer me. Although the petition has not been received I maintain that its complaint is uncontradicted, and the only outcome of the matter at present has been ungenerous abuse of the petitioner. When the trial of the alleged perjury case came off and was, as the attorney-general says, discontinued on a technicality, the learned and respected chief justice, whom I now miss indeed, stated his convictions that no perjury had been committed by me. Then would have been the time for the attorney-general to have shown the manliness and generosity of a noble nature and say he had been led into a mistake; but, alas, for the pride and weakness of human nature, such qualities were not in the man. I shall have some further remarks to make on the Cooley-Fitzstubbs case if it ever comes to trial.
E. M. JOHNSON.
Victoria, January 29.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT
for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Colds, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Backache, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.
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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—The Royal Templars give an entertainment to-night in Sir William Wallace hall. A musical and literary programme will be furnished.

—Parties bringing donations to the supper of the orphanage ball are requested to come to the View street entrance of the Assembly rooms.

—A meeting will be held by Victoria West Methodist church congregation to-night to arrange for a supply during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Turner, the pastor.

—The Saanich Indians hold a potlatch Saturday, Feb. 9. There will be a five days' spree. The Nanaimo, Cowichan, Kuper Island and Victoria Indians will attend.

—The best line of cheap dinner sets, etc., can be seen at Weiler Bros. An almost unlimited variety of useful and ornamental china and glassware is now displayed.

—Mr. H. N. Short received from San Juan river a few days ago a wild goose measuring five feet ten inches from tip to tip and weighing ten and a quarter pounds. It was shot by Mr. P. Crudle.

—Canon Beanlands read a paper before the Natural History Society last night on "The Independence of Environment. The paper was very interesting and will probably be read again at a subsequent meeting.

—Dugay, the tight-rope walker, will give another exhibition next Saturday. The market hall will probably be secured and there will be a net, not that Dugay wants it, but the city council has so decided. There will be a band and Dugay will carry a little child on his back across the tight rope.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—Bishop Perrin is daily growing stronger. His attendance at church on Sunday was a source of pleasure to the large congregation gathered within the walls of Christ church. The sermon was preached by Canon Beanlands, the subject being "The Healing of Disease by the Will of Christ." Bishop Perrin gave the absolution.

—A free and easy social was held by the Bricklayers and Masons' Union last night. A good time was spent. The following was the programme: Overture, Messrs. Brown and Ball; song, Mr. Dooley; song, Gr. Osbourne; song, Gr. Ayton; song, Spr. Spong; selection, Messrs. Ball and North; step dance, Messrs. Rainsbury and Rutty; whistling solo, Mr. A. H. Bryant; song, Mr. J. Pilling; step dance, Messrs. Rainsbury and Rutty; quartette, "The Boys" (who by the way acquitted themselves nobly); whistling solo, Mr. A. H. Bryant; song, Spr. Townsend; song, Mr. A. Wills; song, Gr. Llewelyn; song, Mr. McMinn.

—It would appear that the government has made a move towards compelling the Inland Construction Company to settle their liabilities, as the secretary of that company is now advertising for all outstanding accounts to be sent to the head office, 524-526 Cordova street, Vancouver, on or before the 15th of February, says the Kootenay Mail. This, of course, does not mean that the company's debts will be paid right away, but it is to be hoped that at least the workmen's wages will be paid as soon as possible. All creditors of the company, great or small, should not fail to send in their accounts before the 15th of February.

—The British Columbia Benevolent society elected officers on Monday afternoon: President, George Doughty; vice-president, Allan Graham; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Mason (re-elected unanimously). Messrs. H. Mansell, T. J. Burnes, Capt. J. D. Warren, W. Walker, J. F. Fell, B. Boggs, Alexander Wilson, George Munro, William G. Stevenson, D. H. Ross, L. Dickinson and Richard Hall were named a relief committee to act during the coming year. The incorporation of the society, as suggested in the report of Secretary-Treasurer Mason, was discussed and decided upon. The relief of the poor was talked over and the usual votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FRUIT GROWERS IN SESSION

Annual Convention of the Horticulturalists of the Province Opened To-Day.

Most of the Morning Session Was Devoted to Spraying to Kill Pests.

The annual convention of fruit growers opened at the board of trade rooms this morning with a very fair attendance, the majority of those present being from Victoria and the Island. The general assembly room was very nicely arranged. About the head of the room were potted plants and there was also quite an exhibition of fruits. Among those who showed samples of green fruit were Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton; C. Stickney of Wharnock, R. Morrison of Okanagan Mission, N. Butchart, and H. Wells of Chilliwack. There was also a gruesome exhibit from the tuberculosis committee, and a very attractive exhibition of the product of the Okell-Morris Fruit Preserving Company's plant. Among those present were: A. H. B. Macgowan of Vancouver, W. J. Moggridge of Hall's Prairie, Henry Kipp of Chilliwack, Thomas G. Cunningham of New Westminster, Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., Thomas Kidd, M. P. P., J. P. Booth, M P. P., Thomas G. Earl, Lytton, E. A. Wells of Chilliwack, E. Mills, R. M. Palmer, J. R. Anderson, Dr. I. W. Powell, C. E. Renouf, Major Mutter, M. P. P., J. Hadwen of Duncan's, Andrew Ohlson, Major Nicholles, W. H. Price, S. M. Okell, Mr. Erb, George T. Corfield of Somenos, Mr. Todd of Cedar Hill, Rev. Mr. Bryant, Saanich and J. Sere.

J. R. Anderson called the meeting to order in the absence of President Kirkland and Vice-President Knight. He said he had not prepared for anything of the kind. He said that it was to be regretted that there was not a larger attendance, particularly from the Mainland. He read a letter from George I. Sargeant, secretary of the Oregon State board of horticulture, dealing with the meetings of that body and the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, the facts of which have already been printed. The chairman also read a letter from Prof. J. Fletcher, entomologist of the department at Ottawa, enclosing a paper on "Entomology," and promising to visit the province in June of this year. Professor Fletcher added that he was at the service of the people of the province of British Columbia and that he hoped to be able to make many observations and experiments while here. He closed with a request for information on any subject connected with his department. The chairman announced that he would read the paper enclosed later in the session. The chairman also read a letter from J. Craig, horticulturist, of Ottawa, enclosing a lot of data secured in connection with a series of observations.

Secretary Macgowan presented his annual report and with it the following financial statement:

1893.	CREDIT.	
Nov. 30.—By balance forward		$ 154 86
	Government grant	1,000 00
	Membership fees	44 00
		$1,198 86
	DEBIT.	
To printing, advertisements, etc.		$ 417 00
Paid stenographer		25 00
Paid expressages		3 00
Paid Exhibition committee		73 00
Paid for cuts		8 00
Paid expenses Spokane committee		21 50
Paid Canadian Horticulturist		18 40
Paid postage cards, etc		32 00
Paid secretary's salary		360 00
Balance		240 36
		$1,198 86

A committee was appointed to audit the accounts and report at the next session of the present convention.

G. W. Henry of Hatzic then made the following report on exhibitions:

I was called upon by the association last autumn to visit the following exhibitions, for the purpose of naming the different varieties of fruit and also to act in the capacity of judge thereon: Langley Prairie, October 3rd; Mission City, October 4th; Surrey, October 5th; Westminster, October 9th to 12th; Chilliwack, October 17th.

The work of assisting at exhibitions as taken up by this association has perhaps resulted in more direct benefit to the farmers and fruit growers generally in the province than any other branch of its operations. It has been our endeavor to have one or more of our best informed members in attendance at all the different shows each year, and the information imparted to the farmers there seems to have been more effectual than at any other time. This season especially have I found the beneficial results very marked.

There is no time of the year when more attention will be given to fruit matters than just at the time when fruit is being handled, and especially at exhibitions, when the different exhibitors are all anxious to excel each other and have their display not only the finest in appearance but made up of the best varieties correctly named. To show the improvement there is in the farmers in regard to naming their fruit and entering it correctly, I think I may safely say where I found this year not one variety in ten but what were correctly named four or five years ago I did not find one in ten that was named correctly.

When a person brings a plate of very fine apples or other fruit to the exhibition, and instead of seeing the expected red ticket put thereon finds a card stating the fruit has been ruled out for being wrongly entered, such person marked very closely the name which was put on the cards the next year, finds this fruit entered correctly. There was some dissatisfaction expressed at this course at first, but we found it the only effectual way of getting the growers to remember the names; as long as the prizes were given to fruits entered wrongly, so long was there no improvement in the naming.

Another improvement is noticeable in the better class of fruits we find on the show tables. It used to be only the great large apples, regardless of quality or variety, that found their way to the exhibitions. Gloria Mundi was king of the show. Now, the classification as made out by the association, calls forth the most valuable varieties, and as the prizes are granted to those fruits which are nearest perfect in their kind, instead of overgrown specimens, a much more desirable exhibit is presented.

I am glad to say nearly all of the exhibitors of fruit seemed pleased to find such an attendant at the exhibitions and took advantage of the opportunity to become posted in the different varieties and other matters effecting fruit culture. Though sometimes, when two or three are calling at one in different directions at once, it is a little confusing, still we have tried to give all the assistance in our power. I think I never spent two busier days than at Westminster fair last fall, but the pleasing sight of those many tables laden down with the finest apples ever produced in any country was enough to make the most arduous task a pleasant one.

The report was by a unanimous vote received and filed.

On behalf of the spraying committee, Mr. Henry said he was not in a position to report, as his experiments had not been full or extended. He was going to take the subject up fully next year. Henry Kipp read a paper on the subject in which he said that almost everything depended upon the time and method of spraying. Mr. Ohlson said that it was hardly time to report on the experiments made. He said a solution of whale oil soap and lye he had found made an excellent spray. Mr. Todd of Cedar Hill said he had used the Bordeaux mixture with good effect on fungus affected pears and submitted some excellent samples.

Mr. Palmer said he was very glad to hear that, as in British Columbia pears were more troubled with fungus than insects.

Major Mutter wanted some information on the matter of scraping trunks of trees.

Mr. Palmer replied that they could with safety scrape off the old bark.

Mr. Renouf said he had seen some trees scraped down very close here but it had done no harm.

Mr. Wells said that the application of a good strong solution of lye made scraping unnecessary. It took the bark and moss off. He applied it with a broom, and when the buds were in the dormant state.

Mr. Renouf said that he knew of a case of a couple of trees that had been rendered free of pests by spraying with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury in the proportion of one to a thousand.

Mr. Layritz did not think the sprays were always strong enough. That had been his experience in connection with the official formulas here in British Columbia.

Mr. Cunningham said that they were getting very close to the danger line, and should guard that they did not destroy buds. He agreed with Mr. Wells that it was unnecessary to go to the necessity of scraping the bark.

Mr. Sere was in favor of the use of spray on the bark, but would use a pump and not a broom. He always applied the spray when the buds were dormant.

Mr. Palmer regarded bi-chloride of mercury as rather dangerous. He believed the effect of spray on bark depended a great deal on the condition of the bark.

Mr. Palmer read the report on the results of spraying conducted by Mr. Craig in Ontario. He gave figures to show the advantage of sprayed fruit in the market, the increased production per acre and the improved quality of the fruit.

Mr. Kipp submitted a series of formulas for the destruction of insects such as the twig-borer, woolly aphis, green aphis, San Jose scale and codlin moth. They would have to get rid of these insects or go out of the business.

Mr. Cunningham said that he believed that the formulas should be referred to the board of horticulture to be properly tested.

Mr. Anderson said he did not believe they had a single case of codlin moth in British Columbia.

Mr. Baker said that thousands of boxes of apples affected with codlin moth had been brought here and not a single case existed here, and he did not believe the inspectors should be hard on it. He argued for the use of lime for the killing of pests, and said that few British Columbia fruit growers knew how to pack fruit. It was a most important matter, too. He promised to join the society, and to give any information he possibly could to growers.

The secretary then read the following letter:

Hazelmere, B. C.,
January 24th, 1895.

A. H. T. McGowan, Esq., Secretary Fruit Growers' Association, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir: I very much regret the fact that I cannot possibly attend the annual meeting at Victoria, much as I should like to be with you.

In re a report on spraying, I am sorry to say through being away from home so much last spring and summer in my capacity of collector of voters and returning officer for the Delta riding, I could not devote that attention to the subject that its importance demanded. However, I carefully swabbed the trees (apple) in the winter, and large numbers I sprayed once or twice after the spring growth commenced, but as the experiments could not be carried on the same one given above, all the fruit was more or less damaged by fungus growths, except those varieties noted. Those appeared to outgrow the evil effects of the fungus spots. Varieties of apples that did not spot: Wealthy, King of Tompkins County, English russets, Gravenstein. Those that were very bad were Haas, Ben Davis, Western Beauty. I observe that a great many of th orchards around will soon become useless unless the trees are thoroughly attended to. Another thing that I think requires the attention of the association, and that is the expediency of either restricting or disallowing the importation of American fruit trees at this point, unless properly inspected and disinfected. The people, because they can obtain the American trees so much cheaper than on this side, do not consider the quality, hence a great many trees are brought in without a thought as to the future results.

Trusting you will have both a profitable and enjoyable meeting, I am, sir, respectfully yours,

HENRY T. THRIFT.

Mr. Cunningham said many varieties of cherries thrived here and what soil was needed.

Mr. Cunningham said many varities of cherries had been sold here that would never bear, and he would advise that in buying trees west of the Rocky mountains they should avoid the black knot. The fruit was a good one and was profitable too. The best varieties were Royal Anne, Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish and Black Republican. He would advise planting in dry land which was comparatively poor. The trees did well where others would not, and fertile land was not good for them. Gumming could be prevented by cutting the protruding gum and wrapping the tree. He would strongly advise that they grow their trees low.

Mr. Henry said that the cherry was a very profitable fruit and it was to be hoped that they could grow the fruit profitably. The Windsor was a good variety and a good shipper, as was the Royal Anne. He blamed the frost for gumming. They could hardly grow a cherry tree too low up country, but could here on the Island on account of the moisture, which developed fungus diseases. The soil did not need much cultivation.

Mr. Cunningham said he had not sent for the Windsor on account of the black knot. The Royal Anne and Black Republican shipped very well indeed. He had sent them to Nova Scotia with success.

Messrs. Layritz and Ohlson opposed too much pruning and the former believed they should cultivate the land.

At this point the convention adjourned until two o'clock.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to
77 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company
. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live	10c. per lb	Chickens from	80c. to $1 per pair
Turkeys, dressed	20c. per lb	Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.	
Geese from	$1.25 to $1.50 each		
Ducks	$1.25 per pair		

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

NO FAULT of ours that you can't get . . . a good cup of tea.
Always reminding you of
Blue Cross Tea
Ask for it and take no other.
HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ENGLAND. } Wholesale Agents: { WILSON BROS.

Brief Locals.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—An open meeting, musical and literary, with refreshments, will be held at Sir William Wallace hall to-night. Free to all.

—A skating party went out to Colwood last night and enjoyed themselves until the small hours of the morning. Two busses took out the skaters. There were bonfires and refreshments and the garrison artillery band to play while the skaters glided along the ice. The Galpin brothers were the hosts of the evening.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—Peebles & Glover, of No. 80 Douglas street, are prepared to buy any quantity of milk for making butter, which business they are about entering upon on a large scale. There is no other industry that stands in need of greater development, and it is to be hoped that farmers and others who have milk to dispose of will assist the enterprise of this new creamery company in every way possible.

Two Prizes of Five Pounds Each of Delicious Tea.

For the most original and best letters giving the origin of the word Tamilkande, the proprietors will give two prizes each of 5 pounds of their famous Blue Label Tamilkande Tea. Competitors must be under 15 years of age. These prizes will be paid by Simon Leiser & Co., Victoria agents. Letters must be posted not later than February 5th and be addressed to the Tamilkande Tea Company, Montreal.

PACIFIC CLUB AT HOME.

Club Rooms Thrown Open to Members and Their Friends Last Night.

The rooms of the Pacific Club were last evening thrown open to the friends of the members. A large number of ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitations and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. The early part of the evening was devoted to a concert under the direction of W. Edgar Buck which was held in the billiard room. The programme was a good one, and those present showed their appreciation by fervent encores. The programme was as under:

Male quartette—"Lullaby"....The Big Four
Song—"Angel's Serenade"....Braga
Miss Hutcheson, violin obligato Miss Leiser.
Duet—"Dove Prende"....Mozart
Miss Aghew and Mr. Rock.
Song—"A Leaf from the Spray".....Mey
Mrs. A. G. McCandless.
Violin solo—"Cavitina"....Raff
Miss Leiser.
Male quartette—"The Soldier's Pardon"....
The Big Four.
Air and Variations—"Staccato Polka"..
Mulder....Miss Jameson
Song—"Oh! oh! Hear the Wild Winds Blow"....Tito Mattei
Col. E. G. Prior.
Accompanist—Mr. J. E. Bridgman.
"God Save the Queen."

At the close of the concert all were invited to make themselves at home and soon the card and billiard tables and dancing room were occupied, the ladies being introduced to the mysteries of the cue and other adjuncts of the club, which they declared "Were not so bad after all." Refreshments were served during the evening.

This is the second of a series of "at homes" which the club inaugurated this season.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. 25-1m

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon Mr. Davie Yesterday Afternoon Replies to the Petition of Mr. E. M. Johnson.

He Recites the Causes Which Lead Up to Johnson's Complaints.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Monday, Jan. 28.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

The private bills committee reported the Stave River Power company's bill complete with amendments. Received.

Mr. Williams presented a petition from J. M. Browning and others. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Semlin drew attention to the fact that there was a stranger at the law clerk's seat. He did not object to it, but he would like to know if other members would have the same privilege.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the stranger was a stenographer who was to report a very important debate. No member would be denied a similar privilege.

Mr. Kitchen on a question of privilege said that on Friday he had asked to be allowed to see the petition of E. M. Johnson. He was told then that it was in the hands of the printer, but so far he had not seen a printed copy.

Copies of the petition were shortly after distributed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said: The subject of Mr. E. M. Johnson's complaint is that he is being pursued by myself, not acting in my official capacity of attorney-general, but by my using that high office for the furtherance of the private advantage of a personal client whose retainer I hold, and for the purpose, moreover, of gratifying my spleen and hatred. He complains, moreover, that he is being pursued in the courts and is unjustly being made party to a suit for the purpose of defending rights to which he is no party; that it is unjust that he should be attacked, and he prays that this house appoint a commission to take these questions into consideration—these questions that he shows have been sub judice—and practically take them out of the hands of the court and into the hands of the house itself, and that this house deal with these matters as it sees fit. Now in part the prayer of this petitioner, where he asks that these proceedings be taken out of the hands of the usual tribunal and dealt with by a commission, answers itself, for it is needless to do more than refer to the fact that he shows by his own petition that he is joined as a party defendant in these proceedings, and that he now asks to have them taken out of the hands of the tribunal by which they will be adjudicated on in due course and brought before this house, contrary to the usual course and administration of justice. The adding of Mr. Johnson to these proceedings in the supreme court in the case of Mr. Cooley was not my doing, although the order was made by the court upon a motion originally lodged by myself, but the order was made by the court itself for the purpose of inquiring into certain matters to which I shall have occasion to refer hereafter, but before doing so let me read the order of the court of 2nd December, 1890, to which Mr. Johnson is a party. (Mr. Davie here read the order.) That order was made by a bench of judges consisting of either two or three judges, but it would appear that in due course their lordships made Mr. E. M. Johnson a party to certain litigation for the purpose of ascertaining and dealing with the rights of parties then before the court. Now as to accusing me of using my high office for the purpose of gratifying personal malice, I should like to know why I should single out this humble individual any more than others were I so inclined. I think that all will acknowledge who know me, both friend and foes, that I have plenty on my hands and have but little time to waste, and at the outset it must appear to any one that it is not likely that a man in my position, having his time so entirely taken up, would find time to vent malicious spleen on any one. I shall also show that so far from there being any truth in it, when it was my duty to open the prosecution against the petitioner before the supreme court, I purposely refrained from alluding to or giving particulars of things in my possession which if I had designed to degrade the man I would have launched, but there might have been objections to the admissibility of this evidence, and hence it was that I refrained from doing these things, and so it was that a mass of evidence has never yet seen daylight. This trouble commenced as far back as 1889, that is as far as direct conflict between Captain McCallum and Mr. E. M. Johnson is concerned. In the year 1890 an action was commenced by James Gray, John Gray and Samuel Gray against Captain McCallum, claiming the right to redeem certain mining property which had been previously transferred by them to Captain McCallum. The deeds transferring this property to McCallum were prepared by E. M. Johnson, who also carried out the entire transaction. Their statement of claim is as follows: I will not read this document in full, because the reply to this petition will be principally composed of documents, and I think that in only one instance shall I have to ask you to accept any statement of my own as touching the case before you. (Mr. Davie then read the statement of claim.) Now as I say the sale was made through the direct instrumentality of Mr. Johnson, who was at that time established in business as a land agent in the city of Victoria. The documents which he drew up were on the face of them an absolute sale. The money paid by Captain McCallum went through is hands, and consisted of $3500 cash, $2500 paid by cheque that Captain McCallum drew and handed to Mr. Johnson, making $6000. Mr. Johnson drew the bills of sale of the mining shares and the stores at the mine, all in this sum of $6000. In addition to drawing up the bills of sale he also drew up a receipt on every document, which was signed by James Gray on behalf of himself and his brothers. (Mr. Davie then read the document, which acknowledged the receipt of $6000 in payment in full for the mining shares in the Ophir mining company and the stores then at the mine.) How upon this suit was brought in the supreme court, and in the course of it certain affidavits were required, Mr. Johnson swore that the sale as claimed by Captain McCallum was not a sale, and he swore positively and unequivocally that it was not an absolute sale, but a mortgage only, and that it was so understood by all parties. There were a large number of documents introduced in this case—I think 137. I will refer to one. On 22nd April, 1890, Easter Monday, Captain McCallum wrote to Johnson, at that time, as he (Johnson) states, agent to McCallum. (Mr. Davie read the letter, which asked if it would not be advisable to send Samuel Gray by registered letter a duplicate of the certificate of sale of one-fifth share in the Ophir mine, and asking for copies of the certificate of sale, receipt for the $6000, copy of the power of attorney authorizing James Gray to act for his brothers, and all vouchers connected with the matter.) Captain McCallum refers to the matter as an absolute sale. Why did not Johnson write back asking, "Why, what do you call a sale? Didn't you lend this man $6000?" What did he write back? On the same day he wrote: "Replying to your letter of to-day, I see no reason for sending any communication to James Gray. I enclose certified copy of the power of attorney." As I say, that correspondence is clear enough: nothing about a mortgage; nor is there anything in the nature of the transaction that shows it, in the clearest way, to have been an absolute sale. It was agreed that James Gray should go up to the mine and that he should work there with his brother John. Anything they were to get for this in case things turned out well was to be from Captain McCallum. They went to work in this mine. On the 27th of April there was another letter written by Captain McCallum to Mr. Johnson, which was produced at the trial. In this letter Captain McCallum stated: "It occurs to me that as James Gray has no longer any pecuniary interest in what are now the company's stores and is only in charge as an employe it would be only fair to write and let him know that he can get a cheque at any time if he wants it." This document was produced at the trial, but, in the face of it, Mr. Johnson persisted in swearing that the distinct agreement was that this was only a mortgage, not a sale. Well now as further evidence of the later fact Captain McCallum found that year every dollar of money necessary for the purpose of opening up the mine—some seven or eight thousand dollars, if not more. It is wholly incompatible that he should find the whole of the money to conduct and prospect the mine for a year, but then he held sixteen-thirtieths of the whole mine, in addition to one-tenth, making nineteen-thirtieths. At all events he found the whole of the money, and letter after letter was produced at the trial showing the conclusion. The correspondence between James Gray and Captain McCallum showed in the clearest way that the captain was the absolute owner, and was so looked upon by all parties. Now when this action was brought by James Gray in the names of the three Grays, James Gray went into court, and with Johnson swore in the face of an affidavit he made beforehand that this was a mortgage, not a sale. After the sale it was believed by Captain McCallum and E. M. Johnson that this was a very valuable property. The value was placed at £30,000; in fact, one-tenth of the mine was sold upon that basis for £3000 to a friend of Captain McCallum's in England. This excited the cupidity of all the parties, and it appears from a meeting which took place between the Grays, McCallum and others that Johnson said he could go to New York and sell the mine for $250,000. Mr. Johnson himself owned one-tenth in this mine, which he had acquired by purchase from James Gray, but James Gray disputed the sale. He claimed that he had transferred it to Johnson by way of mortgage only. There was a dispute on that ground between James Gray and Johnson, the former claiming that it was only a loan of $2000, and not a sale. James Gray commenced an action against Johnson before these proceedings began against McCallum to recover this one-tenth share. (Mr. Davie here read the affidavit of James Gray on this matter.) That is what he says on the 30th of April, 1890. He mentions the payment of $2500 cash paid through the hands of Johnson. As I say, after the sale the mine was believed to be very rich. But it was not until Gray came down to Victoria after being up at the mine during the season of 1889 that active hostilities took place between James Gray and Johnson, in the course of which an affidavit was sworn by James Gray that in the month of July in that same year the petitioner, Johnson, went up to the Ophir bed rock mine in Kootenay and told James Gray that McCallum had succeeded in selling one-tenth of the mine for £3000, or $15,000. He went on to suggest to James Gray that he would try and get something out of McCallum. He suggested that it was a mortgage, not a sale. James Gray said: "How can we do that? We know perfectly well it was a sale, and Captain McCallum has treated us too well to play a dirty trick on him." That he refused to carry out Johnson's suggestions, as he did not recognize him as representing the other shareholders. Before Johnson left he told Gray of the sale of one-tenth of the mine for £3000 and that negotiations were being carried on with other parties to sell the entire mine, who were inclined to offer £30,000. He wanted him (James Gray) to go to Victoria with him, and promised that he would raise the money to pay McCallum. Captain McCallum had succeeded, as you have already heard, in selling one-tenth of this mine to Mr. Jeffries, who lived in England, for some £3000. Mr. Jeffries sent out his son for the purpose of inspecting the property, and the son arrived after Johnson had been up there in the summer of 1890. Arthur Charles Jeffries, sr., was Captain McCallum's trustee, for Captain McCallum has a private income and Mr. Jeffries is a man of capital. A letter was produced in court to Captain McCallum from Mr. Jeffries, from which it appeared that the former thought he had got hold of a good thing, and Mr. Jeffries said that he would put £3000 into it, as he could better afford to lose the money than Captain McCallum.

Mr. Jeffries sent out his son after Mr. Johnson had been up to the mine, and Mr. Arthur Charles Jeffries, jr., a perfectly independent witness, swore at the trial that he had a conversation with James Gray. The latter told him that Johnson had come up to the mine shortly before and demanded a wash up of all the gold and that the result be handed to him. Gray said he refused to do it without instructions, as Johnson only held one-tenth share. Johnson then proposed that Gray and his brothers should maintain that there was only a mortgage on their interests. Gray said he refused to do this, as he would do nothing wrong to Captain McCallum, who had been a good friend to Johnson and himself. Now this suit was proceeding to trial, this affidavit had been made, and E. M. Johnson and the Grays were at daggers' point, as you can tell by the affidavits sworn, when suddenly in the midst of the litigation James Gray drops his suit against Johnson and he turned round on McCallum. From that time E. M. Johnson has had James Gray in his hands, and James Gray then declared all the affidavits and statements made by him to be falsehoods. Johnson dictates to McCallum what terms of settlement he would make; he tells McCallum it is necessary to recollect this: that unless he makes a settlement of the suit with Gray that Johnson would dedge this property with injunctions and law suits to ruin him. I may as well make reference to McCallum's affidavit. This is what he says: Johnson told him two or three days after James Gray and Johnson came to terms—I shall explain how they came to terms in a minute. He refers to a meeting of the shareholders held in Victoria on the 15th of May, 1890. At this meeting Mr. Bole, Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Crow Baker, Mr. Johnson and himself were present. An endeavor to compromise was made. James Gray immediately afterwards sued McCallum for the very thing he had claimed against Johnson. Johnson said everything could be arranged if McCallum would give Gray something. That Johnson would agree to McCallum's going to London to sell the property for £30,000, and if he could get £30,000 the balance would be his own; that he (Johnson) would agree to his having £1000 for expenses. If he would not agree to this he would have an injunction served on McCallum and a receiver appointed. I shall show how that threat was actually carried into execution. Now it is perfectly clear that some tremendous change must have taken place with James Gray in order to get him to change his position. As I say, from this date, 14th April, 1890, when he dropped his action against Johnson and commenced his action against McCallum, he and Johnson rowed in the same boat. Mr. Davie then read a letter dated 20th July, 1889, in which James Gray said: "I hope this will come to a head before that thief Johnson gets the whole of the mine. He said he had you under his control and had power to discharge the men and close down work. How could he if you are the owner? It has greatly discouraged me. However, I will get my hands on to him sooner or later, and then the matter will be settled. * * * We shall be ready to clean up when your friend arrives. * * * I would keep a lookout for Johnson, as he will have the mine to himself before long. Do not believe one word he says, as he is such a horrid liar."

Now whatever excuse James Gray can find for making the affidavit which he made in this case, he can find no excuse consistently with the story now told for writing this letter. Inducements were held out to him by Johnson, and he turned round. As I told you, Johnson wanted to go to New York and sell the mine for $250,000. Through Captain McCallum having a trustee in England willing to put £9000 down for one-tenth share this did not appear unreasonable, but the evidence of a witness, Mr. Frank Richards, throws a lurid light upon the reason which made Mr. Gray suddenly turn round. At this time the Grays were very hard up and wanted to get some money from Captain McCallum. They had an interest in some real estate on the Fraser river, but this was mortgaged to Johnson, and he claimed that this real estate was mortgaged to him for the purpose of holding him harmless from any assessments that might be levied on the one-fifth or one-tenth share in the mine which he had bought from James. James Gray claimed that he had borrowed $2000 from Johnson and that the mortgage was only for the purpose of securing his $2000. James Gray wanted McCallum to lend him money on equity of redemption on this property on the Fraser river. Captain McCallum had become dissatisfied, and on the 5th of May he wrote a letter to the Grays refusing to have anything more to do with them. On the refusal of Captain McCallum to have anything more to do with them the Grays almost immediately placed themselves in the hands of Frank Richards, a real estate agent, with the object of borrowing money on equity of redemption. In searching the title to the land Frank Richards found out that it was mortgaged to Johnson. He went to Johnson and approached him with a view to getting him to release the mortgage. In his evidence he said that in the early part of May the Grays came to him and wished him to negotiate a loan on some property on the Fraser river. He saw Johnson in consequence and wanted to get the property released. At Mr. Richards' request Johnson met the Grays at Mr. Richards'

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 10:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at —— o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
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Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Ronse, Receivers.

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.					TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."					1147
5 30 pm	Lv	M1	...	*Victoria...	110 Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	26	Pt.	Townsend	72 Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	...	Seattle....	28 Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...	*Tacoma...	M1 Lv	9 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

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Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Alnesworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

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TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 23

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily
Noon.	Leave Victoria	3.00 P.M.
Ar 12.00	Arrive Nanaimo	Le 11.00
11.50	Russell's	11.10
11.45	Esquimalt	11.15
11.42	Skinner's	11.18
11.35	Parson's Bridge	11.25
11.31	Goldstream	11.29
11.23	Summit Siding	11.37
11.13	Shawnigan Lake	11.47
10.53	Cobble Hill	12.07
10.43	McPherson's	12.17
10.33	Kokaish	12.27
10.23	Duncan's	12.37
10.13	Westholme	12.47
10.03	Chemainus	12.57
9.45	Oyster Bay Siding	1.15
9.35	Nanaimo	1.25
9.00	Wellington	2.00
A.M.		P.M.

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER

JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will call as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

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GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent. Vancouver, B.C.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

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CITY OF PUEBLA, - - FEB. 1

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B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

office. Johnson refused to release the property, saying he held the mortgage as security against any assessments that might be made on the Ophir bed rock mine. Then Mr. Richards goes on to tell of conversations between the Grays and Johnson. Mr. Richards wished to get the mortgage on this property and raise money for the Grays, but the Grays and Johnson differed as to this loan or mortgage on the Fraser river property. Conversations took place as to the suit of James Gray against Johnson. Johnson said that Captain McCallum was not acting right, and he suggested that he was trying to do the Grays out of their property. Johnson explained that if they should take action against McCallum he would be able to give evidence in their favor. After that conversation the suit against Johnson was dropped and suit against McCallum was commenced. The facts are these: Johnson believed this to be a valuable property, worth three quarters of a million, and nineteen thirtieths had been sold by the Grays to McCallum for $6000; it is proved by James Gray, not only by his affidavits but by his statement to Jeffries, that Johnson went to these parties and urged them to claim that this transaction was a mortgage and not a sale. Document after document was produced at the trial to prove this, and it was not until the meeting in Richards' office that Johnson's counsels prevailed upon these men, and suit was brought accordingly.

What decision could a jury come to? Only one, which was that the evidence stating that this was a mortgage and not a sale was untrue and perjury. At this trial there were certain questions asked Johnson relating to transactions in New Zealand. I am not going to refer to these questions now, or to the evidence which was obtained from New Zealand in regard to Johnson, beyond saying that he answered questions put to him in a certain way which from information obtained was known to be untruthful. Moreover, on the 23rd September James Gray being examined at the suit of Johnson on a promissory note swore that he sold out all his interests to McCallum. It is perfectly true that Mr. Justice Drake who tried the case finds a possibility of excuse for these falsehoods in disappointed purposes, new alliances and enmities, but the prosecution for perjury was lodged and about to be tried and the court did not wish to prejudice the case against the defendants; but with me it was different. I thoroughly believed that Johnson, in common with the rest of the witnesses, had committed wilful and corrupt perjury on this trial, not only from his evidence but from a knowledge of other transactions in another country of which I had affidavit. I was, of course, counsel for Captain McCallum in this matter and I knew perfectly well that a counsel is naturally in favor of his own client. Besides it was necessary that this charge should come direct before the grand jury by order of the attorney-general, because evidence not admissible in the police court could be laid before the grand jury and the evidence from New Zealand came after a true bill had been found. I laid the case before one of the leading lawyers in British Columbia. I laid before him the affidavit from New Zealand and certain other evidence. Mr. Davie then read the evidence of one John Martin.

On 24th April, 1892, Mr. Martin swore that he met Captain McCallum, who was in a cab outside Johnson's office. Captain McCallum, when asked if Mr. Martin had £1000 to spare, stating that he wanted it for one-tenth share in the Ophir Bed Rock mine, Johnson came out of his office and approached and Captain McCallum introduced him as his agent in the matter of the mine and said that Johnson would explain to him. After that McCallum drove away. Johnson asked him to buy the interest, and told him McCallum had more money sunk in it than he had got out of it. Johnson explained that after selling this interest that McCallum would still be the largest shareholder as he had just bought out the Grays.

In this case the jury found the transfer absolute and Mr. Justice Drake ordered Gray into custody for perjury. Mr. Davie then quoted statutes justifying his action in the matter.

Mr. Davie asked if it was right that he should be attacked in the press after the matter in which he had conducted this case, when the alternative was to let the party escape justice altogether, or was it just to say that he had prostituted his office when he had laid the facts of the case before eminent legal authority and acted on his advice, not trusting himself in the matter. It had been said that he had endeavored to blacken Mr. Johnson's character. At that trial if he had wished to be vindictive or malicious he could have mentioned in opening the case all the facts in his possession, but he refrained, knowing there was a question as to the admissibility of the evidence, he did not do so. That evidence is still locked up in the vaults of the supreme court. In the evidence produced it was stated that E. M. Johnson kept the books of the company, or was supposed to do so. The books of account were produced for the purpose of showing that this transaction was a mortgage not a sale. There was entry which, if made at the time, would have been very cogent evidence that this was a mortgage transaction. It purports to have been entered just when the Grays dropped their action against Johnson, being dated 19th April, 1889. This was produced before a meeting of those interested in the mine on 15th May but when they came to examine it the ink was not dry—it had been made that day or the day before—as a matter of fact only four hours before the meeting. He would leave the purpose to them. Johnson was cross-examined at the trial as to this affidavit in which he had said he kept the books. And he answered: "I had them in my possession, that is what I meant."

An hon. member—What was the result of the criminal proceedings?

Mr. Davie—The result of the proceedings was the entrance of a nolle prosequi. The chief justice held it was necessary to produce the original writ of summons on which Gray vs. McCallum commenced, notice had been given to the Grays to produce it and they could not, or said they could not find it. The chief justice held there was nothing to do but enter a nolle prosequi. On this technicality the prosecution broke down. To go on to subsequent proceedings in this case Johnson had said on 15th May, 1890, that he would deluge this company with injunctions and law suits, and do all he could to ruin the company. On 24th September, 1890, there was a suit for an injunction to appoint a receiver and prevent McCallum sending away gold; on 27th June, 1890, another suit to prevent assessment being made. On the 1st September, 1890, there was an application to have a receiver appointed and there the matter has stayed ever since. Captain McCallum is unable through pending litigation to do anything with the mine. Captain McCallum up to the present time had received no accounts from Johnson. An order was made by Mr. Justice Drake on 17th March, 1894, that all the parties including McCallum should bring in their accounts. Instead of producing his accounts Johnson filed an affidavit evading the fulfilment of the order. On the 23rd January in the present year an order was made that if Johnson did not file his accounts he would be committed to prison, and then what took place? Why, this petition to the house. He understood that Johnson had another day or two, and the effect of the petition if acted upon, would be to take things out of the ordinary channel when they were receiving investigation there. In these proceedings the firm with which he (Mr. Davie) was connected had nothing whatever to do in any way whatever. Johnson had another day or two in which to file his accounts in the supreme court, and should the house interfere he would be relieved of doing so. Johnson complains about having been made a party to the suit of Cooley re lease granted 10th June, 1892, without notice, and without his consent. Anyone might think that this lease of 10th June, 1892, was something with which Johnson was not connected. As a matter of fact the lease was granted to McCallum for a period of three years and the term being about to expire application was made to have it renewed. This is the truth there is in the statement that the attorney-general was he man who was trying to take Johnson's rights away.

Mr. Davie read the various orders in council of 5th April, 1886, 15th January, 1889, referring to the lease of the mining property showing that they were drawn up and signed in the usual way by the ordinary officers of the executive.

Mr. Davie claimed to have shown the absurdity of withdrawing from the ordinary tribunals matters properly before them. He then referred to the Cooley vs. Fitzstubbs case, which he said was an ordinary "jumping" suit. Captain Fitzstubbs was the gold commissioner and officer who would grant any new leases of the property. This property had been in litigation since 1889 and the terms of the lease had not been complied with, as it was technically in the hands of the court. Certain parties, John Gray, one Cooley, A. N. Ewart and others, all perfect strangers to him (the speaker) except John Gray, tried to jump this property and the matter was referred to the government. The law provides that in certain cases the commissioner may dispense with the work being done, which he did in this case as the matter was in court. This mine being under litigation it was impossible for Messrs. McCallum, Baker, Jeffries, etc., to get the work done and this action must be decided between the jumpers and the original lessees. In saying this he relied not on statements but on written documents perfectly authentic and accessible to everybody. If the house were to act on this petition it would take the matter out of the ordinary channels of justice, out of the hands of the court, within a week of the time when the issues must dissolve and thus paralyze all the proceedings in the matter. He did not care for the personal attack upon himself, his conduct was justified by the documents which were on record. He did not purpose to take any further steps in the matter but proposed to leave it in the hands of the house.

Mr. Davie thanked the house for the careful manner in which they had listened to him and resumed his seat.

Mr. Helmcken wanted to know if the hon. gentleman who had presented the petition had endorsed it. He understood by rule 91 that when a member endorsed a petition he certified to the statements contained in it.

The Speaker—He endorsed it.

Mr. Helmcken knew that, but he would like to know if in doing so he certified to the statements it contained. However, he was about to move an amendment to the effect that no other action be taken in regard to the petition further than to reject it. The concluding prayer of Mr. Johnson's petition asked that all the papers in connection with the case be produced and that an inquiry be held. He could have obtained all the papers without making the statements contained in the petition. The attorney-general had conclusively shown that the petition referred to matters that had been adjudicated upon and others that were in litigation. He had on a previous occasion held that such matters should not be dealt with by the legislature. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Mutter, to the effect that the petition should not be received, as it referred to matters in litigation.

Mr. Sword was not quite sure that the petition was in order, but in explanation of his action in presenting the petition he would say that it was the duty of every member who presented a petition to endorse it. Had the speaker ruled the petition out of order he would not have demurred. The prayer of the petition showed that there was a grievance, and he thought that sufficient to hold an inquiry upon. He could not say whether the statements contained in the petition were correct, but the substance of them was that the attorney-general had strained his powers. The speaker had perused the petition, and considered it one that should be read. The amendment, he thought, went too far, as it would bar them from calling for the papers in the case.

Mr. Semlin could not say whether the allegations contained in the petition were true, but judging from the remarks of the attorney-general there were two sides to the question. If there was any distrust of the attorney-general he himself was responsible for it. Just compare the action of the attorney-general in connection with Mr. Johnson's case and his inaction in regard to the Chilliwack ballot box outrage. In Mr. Johnson's case he showed great anxiety that the law should be carried out, but he remained inactive in the other, a far more important case. The house should not interfere with anything going on in court, but if the attorney-general had been prompted by private motives to take action, or had exceeded his powers, that might be just reason for an inquiry. It was only for these reasons that he would vote for the reception of the petition.

Mr. Kitchen would be very sorry to place himself on record as being opposed to an investigation into any grievance that had been laid before the house. He did not know Mr. Johnson; he did know the attorney-general. He thought the house should consent to the investigation. He would like to ask the attorney-general how Mr. Johnson could be made to defend a lease issued in 1892 when he left the company in 1891, when the partnership was dissolved.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the order dissolving the partnership did not deprive Johnson or any other member of the company from his interest in the property.

Mr. Williams could not vote for Mr. Helmcken's amendment, as the right to petition the legislature was a fundamental privilege, and the petition should be received, even if it was not acted upon. He did not believe in the legislature being made a court of law, but he would say that what the attorney-general had said did not count for anything. Neither the judge nor the jury who had tried the case had agreed with the attorney-general. The judge had committed Mr. Gray for perjury, but had not committed Mr. Johnson, showing that there was no reason to do so and that he did not consider him guilty. The attorney-general did not do his duty, as the case was ignominiously dropped after the country had been put to heavy expense for a commission in New Zealand. The petition should be received, but there was no need to grant the prayer.

Dr. Walkem could see no objection to the amendment. The opposition should not make a party question of this.

Mr. Sword—I am alone responsible for the presentation of the petition. It is not a party question.

The amendment was carried, there being no division, but several dissenting voices.

The house went into committee, Mr. Eberts in the chair, to consider the lieut.-governor's message enclosing a bill to amend the assessment act. Hon. Mr. Turner explained that the bill empowered the government to tax mining property, and also deals with other matters in connection with the levying and collection of taxes.

The bill was reported to the house, the report was adopted and the bill was read a first time.

On consideration of the report on the companies act amendment bill, Hon. Mr. Turner moved to add the following as a new clause: "2. Any company incorporated under the companies act, 1890, may, by complying with the provisions herein contained, extend the operations of the company to any additional business of a similar nature to that provided for in articles of association, if such purpose or object come within any of the classes of subjects in respect of which companies may be formed under said companies act."

This is the clause that was struck out in committee. The opposition opposed the insertion of it, contending that it was dangerous to allow a company to extend the scope of their business.

The amendment was carried on a division of 12 to 11.

The speaker gave the following ruling: "A motion for the second reading of bill (No. 63) intituled an act for the better observance of Sunday, has been objected to by the hon. member for Cassiar, who urges that the bill is ultra vires of this legislature. The hon. member relies on section 91, sub-section (16), and section 92, subsection (10), B. N. A. act, and on rule 43 of the rules and orders of the house. I do not think that the bill impinges on the powers of the Dominion parliament, in so far as those powers relate to the ordinary business of navigation and shipping and to the ordinary traffic of railways, telegraphs, canals, etc., nor does it appear to be intended to interfere with trade and commerce, as it is provided that only the carriage of excursionists shall be prohibited on the Lord's Day. Ordinary traffic is expressly allowed, and as for section 2 of the bill, which prohibits Sunday trading, 'except the selling of drugs and medicines and other works of necessity and charity,' it does not appear to be an alteration of the law of trade. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that similar legislation has been enacted by the legislatures of other provinces, and have been allowed by the Dominion government. The powers of provincial legislatures are already too limited, and it is not desirable that a rule should emanate from this house that would further curtail priveleges to legislate which have been claimed by and conceded to other provinces. Chap. 108, consolidated statutes, British Columbia, 'an act respecting the observance of Sunday,' is further evidence that this province has successfully maintained since confederation the right which it possessed before confederation to enact a Sunday law. D. W. Higgins, speaker."

Hon. Col. Baker introduced a bill to amend the licenses act, the mineral act and placer mining act.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the provincial home act amendment bill, which gives old timers a vested right to admittance to the home, while at the same time it does not prohibit others from becoming inmates.

Read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the land registry act amendment bill, which embodies amendments proposed by legal gentlemen. Mr. Davie explained that he did not favor all the amendments. There was one very necessary clause, however, which provides for the probate of a will previously probated in some foreign country before property can be proved. Read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the fire insurance policy bill, making policies wherever issued uniform. Read a second time.

The house adjourned at 5.50.

LOOK FOR THE STAR ON THE GENUINE MM TEA
Also the Name of..... M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
WHO ARE SOLE OWNERS OF THIS POPULAR BRAND
Don't be deceived ... BY ... worthless imitations
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN 5 OR 10 POUND BOXES.
THIS IS IT

Golf.

A very good story is told of Mr. Balfour's recent golf-starring tour. He had made an iron shot in which he had sent the soil half as far as the ball. "What did I hit?" he asked his caddie, as he looked round to discover a hidden boulder or decapitated stump. The only reply was about as crushing as could have been compressed into a single word —"Scotland."

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local appliances can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

—You will always find a well assorted stock of brushes, woodenware, enamel ware and crockery at Weller's, 51 to 53 Fort street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
j24-td Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at 58 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A.D. 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
f7 1m

ESTATE OF M. B. LANG, DECEASED.

Sale by Tender

Sealed tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the whole of the stock-in-trade (consisting of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, and stock-in-trade of a General Merchant) belonging or appertaining to the business lately carried on by Margaret Royce Lang, deceased, situate at Golden, B.C. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of February, 1895. Particulars and all other information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. FLUMERFELT,
Victoria, B.C.,
Administrator of the Estate of M. S. Lang, deceased. d28-1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-9w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessmentof our fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

DAIRYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Victoria, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

All interested in this important industry are requested to be present.

Special rates of passage are being arranged.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Government Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLANTA TELLS HIS STORY

The Nanaimo Magistrate Says That He Was Beside Himself When He Fled.

He Explains a Portion of the Evidence Taken Before the Commissoners.

Magistrate Planta had finished eating breakfast and was sitting on a table with his arm resting on his knee and supporting his head. He looked pale and it was evident he had been crying. The door of his room opened and he listlessly turned his head. "Good morning," he said and paid no more attention. It was a Times man who entered and the place was the provincial police station. He handed Mr. Planta a clipping from a Seattle newspaper. The clipping had the terrifying headline "He abhors newspaper men." Mr. Planta, who is near-sighted, got on top of a chair, the better to get the light from the grating and smiled. "Well, I don't abhor newspaper men," he said, "when they are the right sort. I did say in Seattle that I would not be interviewed. The statement in the item that I embezzled ten thousand dollars' worth of government funds is nonsense. Of course you know that; there is little need of my contradicting it."

"What caused you to go over to the American side?"

The smile died away from the face of the Nanaimo police magistrate, and he heaved a deep sigh: "I can hardly tell you. It was done on the impulse of the moment. Perhaps had I thought it over I would have acted differently. But I had no time to think. I was beside myself. I did not know what I was doing. If only a friend had been there to advise me."

Again Mr. Planta's head dropped and tears were in his eyes. He recovered himself. "Oh, it is no use. The disgrace of the enquiry! And yet I am innocent and will be able to explain all. I was nervous, very nervous. I am physically undone."

"You got away on a sloop, did you not?"

The magistrate did not reply to this question, but instead said: "The Seattle papers were of some use anyway. I read in them that two steamers from Nanaimo and one from Victoria had been in chase after me. I did not think that the government would pay any attention to me and that made me think. I resolved to reconsider the position and had determined to return when Detective Hart of Seattle walked in. I told him to take a seat, and was only too glad to go along. I placed no objection in the way of my return. Mr. Hussey can tell you that.

The newspaper man told Mr. Planta that Mr. Hussey had already told him, and asked where he had intended going.

"To Omaha, Neb.," was the reply. Mr. Planta continued: "I have some friends there. But then I did not give the matter second thought when I had made up my mind to come back."

"There are rumors that administrations have been misapplied by you?"

"The administrations will all be properly wound up. You will find that everything is right there. You see I am in contempt of court by my action."

Mr. Planta was asked to explain the charges made against him. The Marco case was instanced.

"It is like this: Two men named Wanderer and Kraveutski were arrested on a charge of stealing furniture from the cabin of a friend who had left town. The men had seen other people take goods away and thought they were entitled to use the furniture of their friend. This is what they said in court. The furniture had been purchased by another man. This man had marked the chairs with his initials and they were found in the possession of Wanderer and Kraveutski. They pleaded guilty. Wanderer and Kraveutski had been talking with the owner, and he decided not to press the charge if $30, the value of the goods, were refunded to him. The $30 were handed over to Constable Stephenson, I think. Marco had advanced $100 as bail for Kraveutski, and it is Marco who said $15 were paid for fees, whereas the two sums of $15 went to the owner of the furniture. Mrs. Kraveutski stole one of the $50 bills (I handed him his money back in two $50 bills) and there was a suit about it. She claimed the money, under what allegation it is too delicate a matter to discuss. In the case of Morgan, charged with supplying liquor to Indians, he was fined $55. He could only get $20 and I put up my check for $35 out of charity, for the man had a good name and had acted more in ignorance than with any intent to commit wrong. I took a note without interest, for the money loaned. Was there any harm in that? I do not think so. In the Ben Knott and Jack Hampson cases I have equally as good an answer to make. Perhaps I have administered the law more according to the spirit than the letter, but I believe that the course I have pursued is the only course that could without grave injustice be pursued in a place like Nanaimo or Wellington. I have tried to use moral suasion, and have found that it worked better than being too harsh. It was said that I should not have accepted bail in the Lobb murder case. Mr. Smith, the deputy attorney-general, differed from me, but I think the criminal code reads that bail after committal could not be granted. When I granted bail Mr. Lobb had not been committed, and, as you know, the jury afterwards acquitted him. The subject, anyway, is one that could be argued. This has nothing to do with the matter, but I gave you it as you requested."

"There is a charge against you that you consented to waive your salary as stipendiary magistrate for the court fees?"

"That subject is sub judice, as they say in law, and I cannot speak. You see I would be giving you the information before I delivered it to the royal commission. That would be contempt, and it is far from my intention to be in contumacy of the commission."

"About the appointment of the chief of police?"

"That is the same."

"And the constable?"

"I can only give you the same answer. I can tell you that Mr. Harry Helmcken, M. P. P., has kindly consented to conduct my case. I do not know when I shall return to Nanaimo, but I feel sure that I can place myself in a different light when I am there from that in which I am now regarded."

West Algoma Election.

Port Arthur, Jan. 29.—In the West Algoma election for the Ontario legislature to-day the majority so far for Conmee, Liberal, is 25. The indications are that Conmee is elected by 75 majority.

Fire in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—The Mechanics' institute, an extensive five story building, was seriously damaged by fire, which broke out about 8 o'clock last night. The loss amounts to $50,000, covered by insurance. The building contains one of the finest libraries in Canada, and what damage it has sustained will be by water. The total loss will be considerably increased if it is much injured. John Robinson, the discharged janitor, was arrested in a near by saloon during the progress of the fire on a charge of incendiarism. He was heard to utter threats against the superintendent for dismissing him.

PERSONAL.

D. J. Taylor, Winnipeg, is at the Oriental.
W. A. Lazier left for Seattle Sunday night.
John Maher, Montreal, is registered at the Driard.
Dr. J. S. McCarthy, of the Empress of India, is at the Driard.
C. D. Rand and D. Marshall are in town and staying at the Driard.
Inspector of Fisheries McNab is in the city and staying at the Oriental.
Capt. Lloyd, Seattle; Capt. Soule, Vancouver, are registered at the Oriental.
F. L. Lord and wife, Ladner's, are in the city and setaying at the New England.
A. R. Johnston, Nanaimo; Mrs. Martin, Seattle, are guests at the New England.
Frank Parker, Puget Sound agent of the C. & N. W. at Seattle, is in the city. He goes to Nanaimo this afternoon.

THE SULTAN AND EDUCATION.

Abd-ul-Hamid Believes in Providing Schools for His People.

He has done more for the education of his people than all the Sultans who have gone before him. It is true that he does not favor Christian schools, and has devised many new regulations to restrict their influence. Perhaps he feels as one of his ministers did some years ago when he replied to a protest against the closing of a Christian school, that the Christians were already far ahead of the Mohammedans and must wait until the Turks caught up with them.

But as far as Mohammedan schools are concerned, we live in a new era. The Sultan believes in education as a mighty power for the uplifting of his people. He has not only filled Constantinople with schools of every kind known in European capitals, but he has established a regular system of schools throughout the empire, and all real estate is taxed to support them.

This work was undertaken immediately after the last war, and apparently the Sultan was led to realize the importance of it from what he had learned of the influence of education upon the Bulgarians. But whatever may have first turned his attention to this subject, his interest in it has steadily increased, and the work has been pushed on with unflagging zeal. He was undaunted by the fact that he had neither teachers nor textbooks.

Buildings were erected, students were collected, teachers were appointed, and the schools opened. Probably such schools have never been seen before, but in the reign of universal ignorance there was no one to ridicule them. It was a beginning, and great progress has been made since, in supplying textbooks and improving the teachers. Most of the schools are still of a very inferior order, but their influence is already felt in the country. Whether their influence will be altogether in favor of such a government as that of Abd-ul-Hamid remains to be seen.—The Contemporary Review.

Carrier Pigeons.

Since the success of the carrier pigeon services during the siege of Paris in 1870-71, European governments have given considerable attention to the rearing and training of pigeons, says The Graphic. In France, according to Lieutenant Colonel De Rochas, most of the fortresses now contain dovecotes, and forty-seven departments have private societies for pigeons in the country being about 100,000, and Paris alone having 8,000 trained and 10,000 untrained.

In Germany there are about twenty military pigeon stations, and in 1888 there were 78 private societies, with 52,240 carrier pigeons. In Italy there are dovecotes at 23 military stations. Spain has a very complete system of pigeon service, dovecotes having been established at 18 stations, the greatest distance between any two designed to communicate directly being from Madrid to Malaga 240 miles.

In Portugal there are 14 stations; in Russia five stations; that at Brestlitowski having 1,000 pigeons; in Switzerland, 4 stations; in Austria, 2 stations, and several projected ones, considerable government encouragement being given also to private trainers. Sweden has one station; Denmark, a private society in 12 sections; Belgium, many private trainers, with an estimated total of more than 600,000 pigeons. Holland has a regular pigeon postal service between Java and Sumatra, and England a number of cotes in garrisoned cities.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Petition Against Mr. McGregor's Coal Mines Regulation Bill.

Nanaimo, Jan. 29.—The announcement that Mr. J. P. Planta will make a clean breast of all matters pertaining to the various offices held by him has caused a further sensation. It is stated that several legal firms will be drawn into the meshes and that it will necessitate the commission sitting much longer than was expected. Lawyer McInnes will make a motion in the supreme court at Victoria on Wednesday to have the attorney-general's injunction re the Planta estate set aside and Marshall Bray dismissed from the office of receiver.

The court opened yesterday, but was immediately adjourned, and it is expected the same proceeding will be adopted to-day.

The outlook for the future prospects of the progress of the city appear to be very encouraging. It is fully expected that the long promised tramway scheme will be commenced this summer and also the construction of a patent slipway. Other improvements on an extensive scale will be undertaken by the Nanaimo Water Works company or the city will put in a new plant. These undertakings will necessarily involve a large outlay of capital, and of course the city will feel the benefit of it.

Complaints are again heard to the effect that mail sent to Victoria from this city is often a day behind. The only solution to the complaint is that the pillar posts have not been emptied.

A petition is being circulated at Wellington and Union against Mr. McGregor's coal mines regulation act. It is claimed in the petition that the amendment will work a hardship on foreigners who are competent men but unable to speak English. The petition will be presented to the house in a few days.

The inquest touching the death of B. Bologni was held this morning by Dr. Davis. The evidence of Anderson went to show that he was merely an agent for the inventor, Fitzsimmons, of the fatal powder and that he himself knew comparatively nothing about its results. Further the powder used by the N. V. C. Company in experimenting about two weeks ago was an entirely different article. The evidence of Anderson has caused great indignation among the miners. The inquest has been further adjourned until Saturday.

Brief Locals.

—Ah Yuen was "run in" this afternoon charged with supplying liquor to Indians.

—You still need blankets, comforters, etc. See our stock and ask for prices. Weiler Bros.

—Fifteen dollars came into the city exchequer this morning. They were the fines of three drunken aborigines.

—The At Home of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital is to be held on the 7th of February, not the 17th, as stated last evening.

—A request is made by those having charge of the Orphans' Home ball that the donors of refreshments leave them at the View street entrance of Assembly hall.

—The cases of Humphrey, Barber and Jones, the latter charged with highway robbery and the two former as being abettors to the act, were remanded till Wednesday morning.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—W N Lazer, E W Engiebrecht, Mrs. Engiebrecht, F W Parker, E Hazel, J Forman, A Blank, E G Walker, D J Jenkins, H H Olson, J R Simpson, J M Cowper.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—The G H Hammond & Co, Winch & Bowers, J Johnson, O Galbrath, H G Brown, M K Tower.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to
tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

YOUR OVERCOAT IS SHABBY

But you say you cannot afford to buy a new one. Now we are going to sell them at such prices that you can't afford to wear a shabby Coat.

Some that were $22.00	Now	$16.00
Some that were $20.00	Now	13.50
Some that were $18.00	Now	12.50
Some that were $16.00	Now	11.00
Some that were $10.00	Now	10.00
Some that were $12.00	Now	8.00

It is seldom happens that such goods are found in the company of such prices, and as this array of Bargains can't remain long in camp, come early and get your choice.

S. REID,
122 Government Street,
Next New England Hotel.

Photo Engraving
AND ZINC ETCHING,
In Line and Half Tone.
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.
Jones,
59 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

OLD COUNTRY
BOOT STORE
We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that consignments are now arriving weekly, and that with our varied stock we are able to supply all classes of customers with RELIABLE GOODS. Once worn, always worn.
Special Line in Boys' (Strong).
Special Line in Men's (Strong).
Also Agent for Dick's Patent Belting.
91 Johnson Street,
Between Broad and Douglas Streets.
JAMES FREEL, Proprietor.

FINNAN HADDIES,
NO. 1 MACKEREL,
in 1-2 bbls. and kits.
LABRADOR HERRING,
all newly arrived.
FRESH
EASTERN OYSTERS,
received regularly.
Erskine, Wall & Co.,
Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points
From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 16
Allan Line, Laurentian	Mar. 2
Allan Line, Numidian	Mar. 16
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 23
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9
Dominion Line, Oregon	Mar. 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 16
Cunard Line, Aurania	Feb. 23
American Line, Berlin	Feb. 13
American Line, New York	Feb. 20
White Star Line, Teutonic	Feb. 13
White Star Line, Britannic	Feb. 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	Feb. 19
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Feb. 26
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Feb. 23
Red Star Line, Rhyniand	Feb. 13
Red Star Line, Westernland	Feb. 20
Allan State Line State of California	Feb. 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Agent, Victoria
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

BALL
In aid of the
Protestant Orphans' Home
Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, to be held in Assembly Hall on
WEDNESDAY, THE 30th JANUARY.
Gentleman and ladies' ticket, $2.50. Ladies' ticket, $1.00. Special car service.

Victoria Poultry
AND
DOG SHOW.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January, 29, 30 and 31st.
For catalogue and entry forms address
W. C. CHAMBERS, Sec., Victoria.
j23-3t-3tw

PYTHIAN HOME SOCIAL SERIES.
Anniversary Social Dance,
Castle Hall, Duck Building, Broad Street.
Wednesday Evening, February 6th, 1895.
Tickets, $1.50, including supper.

AUCTION SALES.
BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,
Mammoth Sale of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE
Wednesday, Jan. 30th, at 1.30 p.m.
Also Thursday, at 11 a.m.
Being instructed by Mr. Martin (successor to H. R. Lowell, 77 and 79 Douglas street) we will sell the whole of his stock in trade, consisting in part of b.w. parlor suite, b.w. marble-top, imitation walnut and other hardwood bedroom suites, lounges, (new and second-hand), tables and chairs of all kinds, wardrobes, refrigerators, meat safes, hair, spring, wool and box mattresses, feather pillows, hanging and other lamps, chamberware and other crockery, glassware, cook and heating stoves, kitchen utensils, sewing machines, perambulators, etc., etc., also a quantity of upholsterers' furnishings.
N.B.—The whole will be sold without reserve as Mr. Martin is retiring from business, and has to give up possession of premises on February 1st. Goods on view Tuesday morning. Terms cash.
j28-2t W. FURNIVAL, Auctioneer.

J. Sluggett & Co.,
Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave., near Victoria & Sidney Railway Station.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH
Served at the
Poodle Dog Restaurant
From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.
18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Prop.

PHIL R. SMITH,
Book Binder, Paper Ruler,
& Manufacturing Stationer
32 LANGLEY STREET.